The Intelligencer.

AND BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNINGS, CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS. | LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

VOLUME 28. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1862. NUMBER 5.

Business Directory.

Legal.

D. R. MURPHY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office adjoining his private residence, south side Dundas Street, Trenton, C. W. 4-v28

SAMUEL J. BULL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office—Two doors North of *The Intelligencer* Office, Front Street, Belleville. 47

JOHN FINN,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer.
Office—Over Mr. Curtis' Store, Front Street, Belleville. 47

GEO. E. HENDERSON,
HAS REMOVED his Office to the Victoria Buildings, Front Street.
Belleville, Sept 22st, 1861.

JAMES FITZGERALD,
ATTORNEY and Conveyancer. North side of Cooper Street, near A. F. Wood's Grist Mill, Madoc, County of Hastings. 45

ROSS & BELL,
BARRISTERS, &c. &c., have removed their Law Offices to Mr. Nosworthy's building, on the corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, and directly opposite the Post Office and Dafoe House. 19

CHARLES FRANCIS,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Trenton, C. W. 19

MORGAN JELLETT, JR.,
SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, Agent for the following first-class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Britannia," and "Canada," Stirling, C. W. 6

WM. HAMILTON PONTON,
(Registrar of the County of Hastings.)
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Belleville, C. W. Nov. 8, 1859.

T. A. LAZIER,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office, Bridge-Street, next door to the Empire Hotel, Belleville, C. W. 49

WALTER FINDLAY,
LAW AGENT, Notary Public & Conveyancer. Division Court business punctually attended to and Title Deeds examined.
Chambers—Hastings Village, Madoc.
Madoc, Aug. 6th, 1858. v21 n28

A. R. DOUGALL,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
Office—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

C. L. COLEMAN,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville.
Office—On the West side of Front Street, and opposite Apothecaries Hall.

Physicians.

DRS. LISTER & HENRY,
RESIDENCE and Office Corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.

JAMES LISTER,	WALTER S. HENRY, M. D.
Licentiate of Medicine, Member R. C. of Surgeons, London.	Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.

P. S.—A vacancy for one or two students.
Belleville, July 7th, 1860 36

DR. B. S. WILLSON,
PHYSICIAN, & SURGEON. Residence, Roslin.

A. A. YEOMANS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Hastings Village, Madoc. Office next door to Wright's Grocery Store. 34

W. W. ELMER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, & Accoucheur. Residence, Hastings Village, Madoc. 25n51

J. D. TROUSDALE, M. D., F. B. S. Ca.,
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, has commenced the practice of Physic, Surgery and Obstetrics, in MELROSE, Tyendinaga.
Dr. Trousdale is a graduate of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, C.W., and also of the Berkshire Medical College, Mass., U. S. 30

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having taken Dr. Henry into partnership on the first day of July last, requires a settlement of all accounts and notes due him to the above date.
JAMES LISTER, *Surgeon, &c.*
Belleville, October 24th, 1860. 36

Miscellaneous.

R. ELVINS,
GROCER and Provision Dealer, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries and Provisions, at the old stand, Front Street, Belleville.
July 24th, 1860. 27-tf

WM. M'CRARY,
MILLWRIGHT. All work done by him warranted to give satisfaction. Residence, Pinnacle Street, Belleville, near the Wesleyan Methodist Church.
November 28th, 1861. 45

MESSRS. INNES & MACLEOD,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, Provincial Land Surveyors, Architects, and Land and General Agents.
Office—Dafoe House Building, Belleville.
Robert L. Innes. Henry A. F. MacLeod.

J. & T. TODD,
BUILDERS. Residence, West Belleville. Stone and Brick Work done on reasonable terms. Stone, Brick and Plastering Work, Excavations, &c., measured.
Building Stone constantly on hand for sale.

THOMAS WILLS,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent.
Office—In the new Brick Building on the Court House Grounds.

JAMES GEEN,
UNDERTAKER, keeps constantly on hand Coffins, and is prepared to attend to all calls in his line. A hearse furnished when required.
Residence—In the Masonic Hall, John Street Belleville. v25n7.

CHARLES MARTIN,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant, Flint's Wharf. Salt, Plaster, Coal, Water Lime, Cement, &c., constantly on hand for sale.
Belleville, April 11th, 1860. 12

WILLIAM MOORMAN
KEEPS constantly on hand FRESH BURNED LIME, at his Kiln, about half a mile north of the Railroad Station, Belleville. 15

Business Directory.

Miscellaneous.

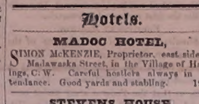
WM. POWERS'
LIVERY STABLE, at the Railroad Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. Horses and Vehicles to let for Wedding and other parties on reasonable terms. Best of Horses and "Rigs" furnished to order with despatch. Horses to sell, buy or trade.
Railroad House, Front Street, Belleville, 1862. v28-n1y

JAMES REID,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. (51)

HAMBLY,
BAKER and Confectioner. Ales, Porters, and Liquors. Oysters and Fruits in Season.

ALEXANDER MENZIES,
AUCTIONEER, Land Agent, Conveyancer, and General Agent.
N. B.—Country sales attended to. Terms moderate.
Belleville, Nov. 28th, 1861 45

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,
AND Dealer in all kinds of English and American Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, opposite Holton's Dry Good Store, Front Street, Belleville.
☞The highest price paid for Old Gold and Silver. 18



Hotels.

MADOC HOTEL,
SIMON McKENZIE, Proprietor, east side of Madawaska Street, in the Village of Hastings, C. W. Careful hostlers always in attendance. Good yards and stabling. 19

STEVENS HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, Belleville. This House is located in the business portion of the Town, and will be conducted as a first-class House. Good yard and stabling, and a good Livery attached. 45

WELLINGTON HOUSE,
Front Street,................Belleville.
THIS HOUSE still maintains the reputation of being second to none in this part of the Province. The most commodious Stables, Driving Houses, and enclosed yard, and attentive hostlers.
F. PAPINEAU, *Proprietor.*
Belleville, Aug. 18th, 1860. 30

DAFOE HOUSE,
Corner of Bridge & Pinnacle Sts.,
Belleville, C. W.
THIS WELL-KNOWN HOUSE having recently undergone many improvements throughout, is now open to travellers. The accommodations are inferior to none between Montreal and Toronto, and charges reasonable.
☞ *Careful Hostlers in attendance.*
W. S. NORTHRUP, *Proprietor.*
Belleville, May, 1861. v27 n19

CAMPBELL HOUSE,
Dundas Street, Napanee, C. W.
Single Meals 25 cents. Board & Room $1 per day.
ABEL YATES, *Proprietor.*
THE Proprietor would say to the public in general that he has leased the above House, and from its facilities, together with his experience and close attention to business, he trusts he will render satisfaction unto those may favour him with a call. The Yard, Sheds and Barn are in good order, and none but trusty Hostlers employed. A. Y.
Napanee, May, 1861. 19

HASTINGS HOUSE, MADOC.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint the traveling public, that he has removed to his new and commodious premises, (formerly the "Franklin House") which he has enlarged, thoroughly renewed, and at great expense and labor made one of the most comfortable and convenient Hotels in the country.
New and extensive Stables, and a careful Hostler always in attendance.
Stage to Belleville leaves this house every morning at 8 o'clock.
LYMAN MOON, *Proprietor.*
Madoc, Dec. 10, 1860. 47-tf.

UNITED STATES LAND SCRIP.
FOR SALE, at a moderate price, a United States Land Warrant for ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES. Apply at this Office.

REMOVAL.
MRS. PRATT in returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform the Ladies of Belleville and vicinity, that she has REMOVED to the house one door North of the Victoria Foundry, Pinnacle Street, where she will be prepared to do STAMPING for every variety of Embroidery.
Belleville, Oct. 23, 1861. 40

LAND FOR SALE.
SEVERAL HUNDRED ACRES of good Land in the County of Hastings, situated in the midst of good settlements.
Apply to
JOHN IVERS,
35 292 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Stirling Business Cards.

G. L. HENRY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office—Front Street, Stirling. v27n40

G. H. BOULTER, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, & Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. &c. Mill Street, Stirling. v27n40

B. STEDMAN, Importer and Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c. Highest cash price, paid for Produce. Mill St. Stirling. v27n40

WM. BAKER, Stirling Mills, Mill St. Stirling, general dealer in all kinds of grain, will pay at all seasons of the year the Belleville Market price for all kinds of Grain. v27n40

THOMAS KELSO, Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. Highest price paid for Produce. Front St. Stirling. v2740

T. JOHNSON, & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. Cash paid for Potash, Grain, &c., and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Mill Street, Stirling. v27n40

WM. SAGER, Dealer in Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware. Highest price paid for Rags, Copper, Brass and Sheepskins. Tin Roofing, Eave Trough, and Conductor Pipe made to order. Stove Pipes, &c., always on hand. Mill St. Stirling, v27n40

Insurance Agencies.

The Phœnix Insurance Company OF HARTFORD,
HAVING complied with the new Insurance Act, continues to take Risks in this Province.
F. McANNANY, Agent.
Belleville, Nov. 5th, 1861. 46-tf

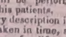
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.
CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING.
J. H. MAITLAND, of Montreal, Resident Secretary.

Canada West Farmer's Mutual AND STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE,..............HAMILTON.
This is purely a Farmer's Company.
The undersigned continues to take risks in the above Companies, and will personally attend to all applications in any part of the county.
Address P. R. PALMER,
33 Belleville.

INCORPORATED 1801 ! !
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Comp'y., OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS
$1,002,105.81.
With a successful business experience of more than Fifty Years.
T. C. Allyn, *Sec'y.* H. Huntington, *Pres.*
POLICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED; LOSSES equitably adjusted and PAID IMMEDIATELY upon satisfactory proof, in *New York funds*, by the undersigned, the DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT.
ROBERT TANNAHILL,
11 Agent for Belleville and vicinity.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Company.
CAPITAL,..........£2,000,000 Sterling.
HAVING in connection with my Kingston Agency for the above well known Company also been appointed AGENT FOR BELLEVILLE and neighborhood, I beg to intimate that Applications for Risks for this section of the country will be received by Mr. A. Thomson, at the Office of the Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.
DOUGLASS PRENTISS.
☞ N. B.—No charge for Policies made by this company.
Belleville, 22nd Sept., 1860. 36

LOANS UPON FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
THE CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
HAVING NEGOTIATED LOANS TO the extent of $700,000, upon freehold property in Upper Canada, within eighteen months of commencing operations is prepared to negotiate further loans, for sums varying from four hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars and upwards, upon improved Farms, for a term of five years, at eight per cent interest.
The Toronto Board having received a large amount
FOR IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT.
Are now able to make advances to a considerable extent upon approved farm properties without delay.
Parties who may be desirous to obtain loans through the Association, by applying to the undersigned will receive forms of application and all necessary information.
A. R. ROCHE, *Manager,*
Wellington street, near John street.
Toronto, October 1, 1860.

DR. H. JAMES,
SURGEON  **DENTIST,**
DR. JAMES returns thanks to the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage they have kindly bestowed upon him since he has opened his office in
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry,
and he would further state that ALL OPERATIONS will be performed strictly to the welfare of his patients.
Cavities of every description in the Teeth will be filled, if taken in time, so as to prevent further decay for life. This part of my profession will receive the most serious attention.
Feeling confident of giving ENTIRE SATISFACTION in every branch of my profession, I would respectfully solicit a call from all who are desirous of having operations of any description performed upon the Teeth, or in supplying the defects of the mouth of any kind.
Belleville, Nov. 27th, 1861. 45

DEEDS and Memorials for sale at this office cheap for cash.

"A HUNDRED YEARS TO COME."

O where will be the birds that sing,
A hundred years to come?
The rosy lip, the lofty brow,
The heart that beats so gaily now?
O where will be love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smile, and sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread your church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?
Pale, trembling age and fiery youth,
And childhood with its brow of truth,
The rich and poor, on land and sea,
Where will the mighty million be,
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come!
No living soul for us shall weep,
A hundred years to come!
But other men our lands will till,
And others then our streets will fill;
While other birds will sing as gay,
As bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years to come!

THE NATION'S PRAYER.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for Jan., 1862.)

Lord God, on bended knee,
Three Kingdoms cry to thee,
God save the Queen.

God of all tenderness,
Lighten her load, and bless,
Deep in her first distress—
God save the Queen.

Hold Thou our Lady's hand,
Bid her arise and stand—
God save the Queen.

Grant her Thy comfort, Lord;
Husband! Thy arm afford;
Father! fulfil Thy word—
God save the Queen.

Thou hast given gladness long,
Make her in sorrow strong—
God save the Queen.

Dry our dear Lady's tears,
Succor her lonely years,
Save through all woes and fears—
God save the Queen.

Sweet from this sudden gloom
Bring Thou life's perfect bloom—
God save the Queen.

Thou, who hast sent the blow,
Wisdom and grace bestow,
Out of this cloud of woe—
God save the Queen.

Choice Reading.

GOD'S EARTH AND MAN'S WORLD.

If we look abroad on the fair face of creation, the teeming globe which we inhabit, with its wholesome and perpetual changes of season, its fertile fields, its fruits and flowers, and everything to gratify the senses or gladden the existence of man, we shall find that it is not of the earth we need complain, but of the world of man's own making.

Were each human being who passes in view before us in the busy panorama of life compelled to carry his heart exposed to view how should we recoil from the black reality! In how many friends should we discover our bitterest enemies: in how much apparent innocence, the deepest villainy; in how much sanctity, the incarnation of all worldly hypocrisy and uncharitableness! Virtue, Truth Honor, would then be found often disguised in rudest garb; Corruption, Fraud, Injustice, polluting slimes outwardly as pure as snow.

Think of the miserable shifts to which Ambition condescends to lower; from the proud conqueror, shedding the blood of millions for his own individual aggrandizement, to the mean pettifogger, who slanders away the character of an honest opponent for some paltry and temporary triumph. Think of the hearts which envy, disappointment, avarice, revenge, are knawing away piecemeal. Famine and war will slay thousands from time to time, but what are they to the perpetual waste of life, strength, and soul passing unheeded around us every day? Think of the thousand homes where poverty and household cares are eating away the lives of women; and of those, again, whose dreary monotonous existence, from year to year, receives no gladdening impulse beyond the weary plying of a needle to and fro. Think of the lives of men who come and go again—mornnig, noon, and night—with no refreshment of thought, no aspiration, no sphere of interest larger than the machinery of which they form a part. Think of the pangs of unrequited love, of hearts blighted by treachery and ingratitude, of foiled ambition and blasted hopes. Think of all this; and when we remember that this huge load of human grief springs from man's avarice and selfishness, pride and lust, oppression and injustice—painful indeed is the contrast between the earth which God created for our enjoyment and the world which we manufacture for our own punishment.

PRAYER, THE LIFE OF THE SOUL.

It is a law as fixed and unvarying as that which regulates the revolutions of the seasons that he will be found the most established and steadfast believer who most abounds in prayer. All who are taught by the Spirit know what the air of heaven is to the body—what sunshine is to the eye—what spring is to flowers, and herbs, and trees—prayer is to the believing soul. Without it that soul would sicken and die. As a means of increasing faith, of drawing forth affection, of purifying the heart apart from all that is obtained in answer to prayer, this privilege ranks amongst the foremost in the estimate of a child of God.

Every new visit to the throne becomes a means of augmenting the believer's stability; and, as each season that revolves adds a new layer to the oak, which in the end assists in determining the age of the tree, each new petition sent up from the heart to the hearer of prayer, brings increase of strength, the soul gradually reaches its appointed stature—the stature of a perfect man in Christ.

Is the heart fixed in prayer? Is it speaking in all earnestness of God? Does it feel its wants and wait on him for a supply?—its weakness and wait on him for strength?—its utter helplessness and wait on him for all that the heart requires? Then its strength will grow; its graces multiply; it will shoot up like willows by the water courses. The promise is, "It shall grow as the lily and cast forth its roots like Lebanon."—*Pathways of many Pilgrims.*

WHAT IS CHARITY?

The millionaire subscribes ten thousand dollars to some public charity, and receives his pay in plaudits from an admiring world. The man of indigence gives, from his slender purse, one dollar to some poor child of misery more suffering than himself; and the act is unknown to all but the giver, the recipient and their God. Compare their intent with the means of those two men, and tell us which act outweighs the other in the scales of eternal justice and mercy!

WORKING FOR A LIVING.

BY ELLEN FOREST GRAVES.

The soft resonance of bugle and violin, and dulcet harp, that for the last half hour had floated above the sound of tripping feet and gay young voices, like the silver wings of some triumphant bird, had ceased—the waltz was over, and the belle of the evening, surrounded by a dazzling constellation of masculine admirers, walked languidly towards the conservatory.

She *was* beautiful—very beautiful, notwithstanding the carping whispers and sharp-edged criticisms levelled at her by her own sex, who "never could see anything so wonderful in Julia Mellen."

The cluster of diamonds at her bosom was scarcely more brilliant than the sparkle of her deep violet eyes; her lips scarlet as the heart of the pomegranate blossom, wore a slight curl of pride that added to her beauty and brown ringlets, just looped back from her fair forehead by a spray of gleaming pearls, had somehow contrived to entangle more hearts in their shining tendrils than the lovely owner could well enumerate.

And did not Julia Mellen know how beautiful she was—how admiringly men looked upon her—how enviously women turned away? Did not her foot touch the earth with the air of an empress, and her languid lips droop with a Cleopatra's haughtiness? Oh, woman! woman! thy reign is despotic, but sooner or later the bloom and fire must fade, thy sceptre be laid aside, and *then*—

The beauty paused suddenly, as a frank, noble-looking gentleman, made his way through the crowd that encircled her.

"Oh, Henry I was just looking for you.—I want you to know my friend, Mr. De Torre."

The be-whiskered and foreign-faced cavalier, upon whose arm she leaned, bowed low in return to the perfectly polite, but somewhat cold salutation of Julia Mellen's cousin.

"May I detain you a moment, Julia?" said the latter in a low voice. "I have promised to introduce you to a friend of mine, who is very anxious to become acquainted with the belle of the evening."

"Who is it?" asked Julia, playing carelessly with the rosebuds and geraniums of her boquet.

"Mr. Harley—you have heard of him before. He does not often frequent scenes like this, but your eyes have caused him to break through his usual custom. Have I your permission to present him?"

The puzzled expression which had at first arched Julia's delicately-painted eyebrows, changed to a look of scorn which flashed from her dark eye and curved the rosebright lips in a very becoming manner.

"Oh—the *self-taught* genius whom you have taken up," she said contemptuously.—"My dear cousin you must really excuse me. I don't think it is particularly desirable to become acquainted with a man who works for a living?"

The pretty hauteur which she contrived to throw into the last words was inimitable. She moved on, smiling and lovely as ever, heedless of the grave look of displeasure that overspread her cousin's face as he drew back without a word—heedless of the crimson flush that mantled Stanwood Harly's forehead, as he stood in the deep embrasure of the window beyond, and heard the light words and the cruel musical laugh that followed them.

"She scorns me because I work with the hands and brain God has given me," he muttered between his set teeth, "and because I am not ashamed of honest labor, I am less to her than the dust beneath her beautiful feet. Heaven be the judge between me and thee proud woman!"

The next moment he turned to Mr Ashby, who came to apologise that his cousin was too much engaged to admit of an introduction at present.

"Never mind, Ashby," he said quietly "I appreciate your good will as much as if it had produced the desired effect. And now will you walk part of the way home? It is a lovely night.

Ten years! What a marvellous alchemist it is! Sunshine on the pearl-white brows of new married brides—starlight on freshly heaped graves—joy and grief succeeded one another as rapidly as the changing colors in a kaleidoscope—and all within the compass of ten short years.

Oh, how pitilessly the wind howled on that bitter cold March night—how keenly the cold found its way into myriad crevices, the worm-eaten doors and rattling casements in that dreary tenement house, where a haggard, wild-eyed woman sat over the remains of what had once been a gre and straining her vision over a piece of fine needlework by the light of one dim candle.

"Mamma" lisped a little girl of seven years, who had been rubbing her small blue hands together to warm them—alas with no very satisfactory effect—"Where did you learn to work so fast?"

"I learned long ago my dear," said the mother, when I was a gay girl—before sorrow and want came to break me down."

She sighed heavily.—It was almost a sob—as she spoke.

"Mamma," pursued the child, "did you ever think you would have to work for a living?"

Julia De Torre started as if an adder had stung her, and shrank instinctively from the prematurely old gaze of her pale child.

"Don't ask such foolish questions, Mary," she said almost sharply. "Who is that at the door?"

The little girl rose to open the door, and the agent whose business it was to collect the rents of the tenement house stepped in, shaking a shower of snow from his broad shoulders.

"Well how is it about the money to-night, Mrs. What's-your-name?" said in a rough though not unkind tone.

"I have not been able to get it yet," she faltered.

"Well look here this 'ere's a hard case," said the man. "To be sure it ain't my business to be lettin off my employer's tenants, but then you have a plaguey hard row to hoe I do allow. 'Taint your fault that that whiskered husband ran off with another woman—tain't your fault that you wasn't born to scratch for a livin like them rough old Irishwomen down stairs. Now you see here—I'll go and report your case at headquarters, and, I kind o' guess you'll be let off easy. Him that owns these houses be dreadful good hearted."

And shaking himself once more like a huge Newfoundland dog, the rough diamond started forth into the driving tempest.

"Heaven bless him," murmured Julia through her tears.

In the cheery glow of firelight and chandelier sat Stanwood Harley, surrounded by luxury and splendor. Wealth flowed, Pactolus like, through his home—a second Midas, whatever he touched seemed to turn into gold; and the jewels his fair wife wore, were a small fortune in themselves, as she stood beside him that evening; at the moment when the agent was introduced.

"Well McPherson, what is it?" asked Mr. Harley who in the multiplicity of his business cares, had almost forgotten the ——street.

The brief recital was soon made.

"What is the woman's name asked Harley.

"Well its a kind o' queer name—Julia De Torre."

Harley was silent for a moment; then he spoke in an altered, yet strangely gentle voice.

"Let her have the rooms rent free henceforth. And, MacPherson, here is a cheque for what money she may need at present.—I am only God's almoner for the wealth he has given me."

The agent bowed silently and withdrew. It was a glad heart that he carried to the dreary home in the narrow court.

"Am I dreaming?" said Julia De Torre, pressing her wasted hand to her brow.—"Who is there that would be thus kind to me?"

"Mamma, you have dropped this bit of paper," said little Mary, who had just returned from seeing the agent depart.

Julia took the narrow strip of paper from her daughter's hand, and read the signature with an indescribable thrill.

"Stanwood Harley."

Truly, he was avenged!

A PICTURE OF ROME.

(From the Daily News Correspondent.)

Rome, Jan. 3.

It is said that the "Death of Rome is the Life of Art." In this case, Art ought to be in the condition of St. Vitus' dance just at present. Where are the Romans themselves? is a question which suggests itself to the inquiring mind of the visitor. Rome is inhabited, apparently, by French soldiers, English ladies, and a good many priests, and a small sprinkling of Italian laymen, exclusive of beggars. Seriously, the military and ecclesiastical elements have thrown into the shade all civil life. Soldiers, French and Papal, parade about from morning till night, drums and trumpets beat and play at all hours, to the distraction of business and the destruction of sleep, and guards stand in sentry boxes placed *apropos* to nothing, at every corner. Now and then the Host is carried about, and people slink away and look askance, and then a seminary of unfledged priestlings shuffle down the street, or a monsignore's carriage, like an old stage coach, jolts over the stones. But these are all the signs of vitality to be observed by day, and to compare Rome with resuscitated Florence at this moment, would be a hard trial to any advocate for Pontificial government. Not quite the same is it, however, at night. Half a dozen friends, in different streets, have corroborated my experience, that after midnight it is no uncommon matter to hear one or two manly voices chanting the Garibaldi Hymn, in full sonorous cadence, down the echoing streets. As for any real popularity still remaining for the Pope, it may be safely denied, since, if it did exist, there would be no need for the process (notoriously adopted on all occasions of his public appearance) of paying bands of *claqueurs*. On the last day of the year, this trick was even ludicriously obvious. The poor old Pontiff went, as usual, in state, to the *Te Deum* at the Church of Gesu. Immense crowds were present, and the Pope was greeted with vociferous cheering. But on attentively regarding the enthusiastic parties, it appeared they consisted solely of rather dilapidated individuals, always gathered in groups; the groups themselves being judiciously disposed, to produce the best effect. The moderate price of three pauls and the loan of a pocket handkerchief, rewards the zeal of the faithful on these occasions. Since I last saw Pio Nono, in 1858, he appears much changed. A very near view of him, last week, struck me with surprise, even though I had heard from excellent authority here, that his mind and memory are rapidly becoming enfeebled, and that he continually contradicts one day his most solemn assertions of the day before. Formerly his face was certainly a good and pleasing one. Now, even benevolence itself seemed hardly venerable in that flaccid countenance, with its uncertain eyes and trembling lips. A poor pageant it is, after all, that Christmas procession which so vexed the soul of good Geo. Foxe. "Ye Pope, ye Image of Antichrist, carried on men's shoulders!" The pomp of the Church of Rome, and the glitter of French bayonets, make but a mournful counterpoise for a nation's trust and reverence. The whole scene, indeed, is but a *sanglant* parody on the religion of humility, peace, and spirituality of which it professes to record the advent. For the cave and the manger of Bethlehem, there is the pomp of an opera-house; for the doctrine taught by the well of Samaria, there is a wafer held up to the adoration of the four quarters of the world. Finally, it all closed appropriately when the choir (as far as I could hear) chanted the Angels' Song at the Nativity, and as they ended with the words "Peace on earth, good will towards men," "Shoulder arms!" cried an officer in command of the troops which lined St. Peter's, and up went 500 bayonets into the air for an "Amen!"

What is thought of Canada in England.

We [*Kingston News*] take a pleasure in publishing an extract from a private letter written in England on the 18th of January last. It is gratifying and important to know that Canadian efforts at self-defence have been appreciated by the public at home; and it is no less interesting to be made aware that the eyes of the British community are directed towards us for purposes which will contribute to our material prosperity. The extract is as follows:

"It is a great blessing that the danger of war has passed away. Great good will result to Canada from the attention which has been directed to it. It is now felt that the best way to prevent war is to make conquest hopeless, so that British North America will be put in such a complete state of defence as to be safe both from a surprise and from a regular attack from any quarter. The spirit and loyalty shown by the Canadians is highly appreciated here. A large force is to be permanently kept in Canada, including a large proportion of Royal Artillery. The exposed parts of the frontier will be protected by works; the Rideau Canal will probably be efficiently kept up, and the construction of the Intercolonial Railway appears to be a matter of necessity for military and political purposes. But the most important thing of all is to give inducements to British subjects to settle in Canada in preference to the United States. We all now wish that plenty of troops had been sent out in summer. It was from a feeling of delicacy towards the Americans that they were countermanded; but of course such feelings will never trouble us again, or prevent the Imperial Government taking such measures as prudence may dictate, for preserving the safety and integrity of the empire. The threats of confiscation of British property in the United States, in case of war, will prevent many from investing in American securities, and this will tend to direct more attention to Canada. But the great thing is to get as many good emigrants as possible and without delay."

☞ Esquire.—Everybody, yet nobody—equal to a colonel.

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

The village of Hartley is but ten miles from Newcastle. The whole population reckons but 1,627 souls. It consists of one long row of miners' cottages, and a small fishing harbor. It is surrounded by collieries on all sides, and by working in the mines its population was supported. At ten o'clock on Thursday, the 16th, all its works were progressing as usual; there were 215 men and boys in the mine, waiting for their turn to ascend; five were already midway in the shaft, rapidly approaching the brink of the pit, when suddenly, and without a note of warning, the great beam of the machine by which they were drawn up cracked across, and a thunderbolt of iron, weighing little short of 20 tons, dashed down into the pit. As it swayed to and fro within the narrow shaft it tore down the woodwork, carried away the platforms, broke away masses of stone and tons of gravel from the sides, and pounced all into one concrete mass, which sealed up two hundred and fifteen human creatures from light and life.

The great pump, the largest in England, was broken, and 1,500 gallons of water rushed in a torrent down into the abyss every minute. On Friday the poor fellows below were heard endeavoring to make themselves heard. On Saturday the sounds became fainter. On Sunday they had ceased altogether. Still, as the mine consists of three tiers of galleries, or seams, it was hoped that the men had retired from the *debris* which continually fell. But on Tuesday a "thin blue vapor" was seen to issue from the mass, and then hope fell. It was the deadly "stythe" which forced its way up after dealing death below. Still the men worked on, and on Wednesday, afternoon they reached the furnace drift, and brought up a frightful story of 60 dead. Still they hoped against hope; trusted that some might have retired to the bottom of the mine, where there was atmospheric air. Alas, all exertion was as vain as all hope! There came to the earth alive not a single soul of those who were thus entombed.

Friday, Noon.—The following is a list of the bereaved, made after a careful visitation by the parochial officers:

Widows	103
Children	257
Sisters, supported by brothers	27
Orphans	2
Parents, supported by sons	16
Aunt, supported by nephew	1
Grandmother, supported by grandson	1
Total	407

The real number of lost—men and boys—is 219. The village presents a truly melancholy spectacle—a spectacle such as has never been witnessed in the "North Country" before; as only twenty-five of its working population are left alive by this calamity, the survivors being women, children, and old people. Every house appears a house of mourning; the cottages which are neat and clean, with an eight-day clock and the usual double chest of drawers, have the blinds of their windows down. Most of the inmates have relatives (some of whom have come a very considerable distance) staying with them in their trouble. The Bishop of Durham, with his chaplain and several clergymen, with numerous Methodists and Dissenting ministers, have been here during the last three days, affording such consolation as each special case required. The immediate necessities of the poor widows and orphans have been attended to by benevolent persons, amongst whom are several well known members of the Society of Friends, who have come out from the neighboring towns. Lord Hastings, the owner of the royalty of the mine and of the Dalaval estate, has sent down one of his stewards from Norfolk to see that the wants of the poor people are attended to. The kind message of Her Majesty to the poor widows has caused a thrill of deep feeling throughout the whole county of Northumberland.

The following letter, written to Mr. Carr, by the head viewer of the colliery, by command of Her Majesty, was read by the Incumbent of Earsdon at a large religious meeting held on the pit-heap:

"Osborne, Jan. 23, 1862.

"Sir,—The Queen, in the midst of her own overwhelming grief, has taken the deepest interest in the mournful accident at Hartley, and up to the last had hoped that at least a considerable number of the poor people might have been recovered alive. The appalling news since received has afflicted the Queen very much. Her Majesty commanded me to say that her tenderest sympathy is with the poor widows and mothers, and that her own misery makes her feel the more for them. Her Majesty hopes everything will be done as far as possible to alleviate their distress, and Her Majesty will have a sad satisfaction in assisting in such a measure. Pray let me know what is doing. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"C. B. Phipps."

Her Majesty has sent £200 towards the Relief Fund.

Nearly £400 was contributed on Friday by the merchants and brokers of Mincing Lane, London, and the neighborhood, for the widows and orphans at Hartley.

A large meeting has been held at Newcastle, at which the Mayor presided. Addresses were delivered by the Bishop of Durham, Lord Durham, and other gentlemen. Nearly £4,000 was subscribed in the meeting.

A subscription is in progress on the London Stock Exchange for the relief of the sufferers by the great calamity at Hartley colliery. Up to one o'clock on Friday the amount subscribed was £800, and it is expected to reach £1,000 before the list is closed. A similar movement was set on foot at Lloyd's this afternoon, and a considerable amount was subscribed. Penny subscriptions are commencing at the houses of some of the licensed victuallers in London for the widows and orphans at Hartley.

The subscriptions in the Stock Exchange for the sufferers at Hartley colliery were closed on January 29. They amounted to 1,000 guineas. In the Commercial Salerooms £1,150 have been collected. In the Coal Exchange the subscriptions reach £750, and the list is not yet closed. The total subscriptions received at the Mansion House on Tuesday was £1,100.

The subscriptions to the Hartley colliery Relief Fund continue to pour in at the Mansion House. The amount received on Jan. 30, (including £304 from Messrs. Lubback & Co.) was £1,197, making a total of £4,267 in four days.

☞ Alluding to the probability of war with the Federal States, the London *Times* of the 7th January says: The worst part of the struggle however, will not be on the North Atlantic seaboard, but on the great Lakes of Upper Canada and North America. We are glad therefore, to be able to tell our readers that this danger has been foreseen and amply provided against, and that within a week after the breaking up of the ice in the rivers and canals a whole fleet of gunboats, with the most of the screw corvetts sent out to Admiral Milne, will carry the protection of the English flag from Montreal to Detroit.

The Misrepresentation and Circumstances of the Globe.

(From the Brockville Canadian.)

As the meeting of the Legislature is close at hand, we find the *Globe* redoubling its exertions to annoy the Ministry and sow dissension in the country. No matter what the subject may be that is likely to be introduced into the House, the *Globe* is sure to take the side in opposition, and when convicted of distorting facts and making false statements, it quietly gives in, but immediately commences anew its misrepresentation on other matters. It is the "bane" of the country, but fortunately we have the *Leader* and other Canadian Journals as an antidote. The Grand Trunk Railroad is a daily theme for vituperation against the Government, and regardless of consequences to the country, it would break up that great national undertaking to-morrow, provided it could bury the Hon. J. A. Macdonald and his *confreres* in the ruins. On the subject of municipal indebtedness, it displays its usual inconsistence; at one time accusing the Government of negligence in not enforcing payment, and when action is taken in the matter, it is loud in its censure for so doing. The Bankrupt Law affords another proof of "blowing hot and cold." Previous to last session, the *Globe* and its sycophants were the loudest in their outcries for an act on the subject; yet when one was introduced by the Ministry, presto, change! They would not support it, or propose amendments to suit themselves. Representation by population is now the favorite theme. "It is not fair or just," says the Hon. George, "that the majority of Upper Canada should be ruled by a Lower Canada minority, and no ministry should attempt doing so." Yet what do we find him doing when he had the power? Truckling to Thibadeau and other French Canadians, and repudiating former professions in order to retain office. The Seignorial question found him equally inconsistent, and the two days' experience of his statesmanship is a sufficient proof that as a politician he is bereft of all principle save the love of power and place. His career in Toronto is of equal versatile character; one day courting an Orangeman, the next bending his knee to a Romish priest. That he is a clever, talented man, no one will deny; but for that very reason his ability to do mischief is increased, and consequently should be well guarded against.

GETTING THEIR EYES OPENED.

The Northern people are beginning to realize the magnitude of the rebellion, and have learned that the South is in earnest and is not afraid. They no longer attempt to disguise or conceal the fact that out of a population of 8,000,000 in the Confederate States, not fifty men have voluntarily laid down their arms, or returned to their allegiance, since the commencement of the rebellion —The New York *Tribune* in an article on this subject uses the following language:—

"Let us not deceive ourselves. *The South is rich in mineral resources, strong in spirit which moves her people, willing to suffer long, and taught by nine months of deprivation both how to suffer and how to remedy it.* Let her only have a market for her cotton, reckon upon the quiet possession of her negro workingmen as slaves and it is idle to attempt to persuade ourselves that she cannot, even without the countenance and aid of foreign powers, maintain with the North a long and desperate contest. *Nor is it by any means to be taken for granted that she is never to receive aid or consolation from abroad.* We must not forego that it is the habit of nations, of our own among them, to recognize, after due season a struggle for nationality that promises to be successful.—It is well for us to remember that our civil war is productive of far more distress and loss in France and England, at this moment, than in our own Northern States. There will be a limit to their patience. Whether we like it or not, *there are ominous signs in both countries that that limit is almost reached.* It is simply prudent to consider the possibility of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by European Powers before two months are over; to calculate the chances thereafter of raising the blockade by one or two of these Powers, and the influence of these two events upon the belligerents on both sides. What they might be, we do not care to speculate, as it is wiser to urge such action as will prevent the occurrence. The probable speedy suppression of the rebellion will not only give hope and courage to our own people, relieve us from the financial difficulties which must otherwise more and more press upon us, but will leave our foreign relations unchanged. A bold, strong grasp of the Slavery question will do this. By establishing the policy of recognizing men at the South simply as men, Unionists or Rebels as the case may be, without regard to a condition which the Constitution does not pretend to recognize or protect in the Southern States—for it is only fugitives in Free States that the Constitution has anything to do with—by such a policy the strength of the rebellion will be turned to weakness, and our power be immensely increased. The struggle for a little while might be more desperate, but the world would stand aside in a contest where armies trod Slavery out of existence as they advanced; and the Rebels, with their laboring men turned either into active enemies, or workmen on behalf of law and good government, would soon be compelled to abandon a cause which would then become as evidently desperate as it was always wicked."

☞ Oronhyatekha, a Mohawk Indian, 21 years of age, sailed on Saturday last, in the steamship City of New York, for Liverpool, on the way to Oxford, England, to finish his education. Oronhyatekha is from the Reservation of the six Nations near Brantford, upon the Grand River, Canada West. For two years past he has been a member of Kenyon College, Ohio, and upon the late visit of the Prince of Wales, the Royal party became much interested in him. He has now gone out under the auspices of Mr Henry L. Ackland, M. D. E R S, late physician to the royal party, and then and now Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford University. On his arrival at Oxford he will immediately enter upon his studies.

The last Punch is very good. It has Mr. Abraham Lincoln in the shape of a coon treed, up a monstrous oak, shivering and shaking. Below is Mr. Bull with a blunderbuss aimed at the President. The "die or come" moment is described thus:

President—You aint in earnest, are you, Mr. Bull?

Mr. Bull—Yes, I am, sir.

President—Well, hold on then, don't fire, *I'll come down.*

Such is the way Mason and Slidell got off; the President came down.

☞ The New Brunswick *Reporter* understands that seven hundred heavy guns are to be transported over the road to Riviere du Loup with as little delay as possible.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

New York, Feb. 18.

The *Edinburgh*, which left Liverpool at midnight on the 3rd, and Queenstown on the night of the 4th of February, arrived here at noon to-day, with the passengers and cargo transferred from the *Etna*. Her advices are *via* Liverpool, a little more than one day later than those received by the *Asia*, but by way of Queenstown they are two days later.

The *Kangaroo* and *Bohemian* had arrived at Liverpool. The *Bremen* arrived at Southampton on the 2nd inst. The latter vessel broke down in her machinery a day or two before she reached Southampton, and tugs went to her assistance and towed her into port.

Queenstown, Feb. 4.

The *Canada*, from Boston, arrived here to-day. The *Hammonia*, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 3rd.

The rebel steamer *Nashville* left Southampton on the 3rd inst. She passed the Federal gunboat *Tuscarora*, off Cowes, where the latter was anchored. The *Tuscarora* steamed up to start in chase of the *Nashville*, but the frigate *Shannon* was alongside, to prevent her departure for 24 hours. The last seen of the *Nashville* was that she was steaming down the channel with all speed.

The brig *Fanny Lewis*, from Charleston, on the 1st of January, has arrived at Liverpool, with cotton and resin.

The London *Morning Post* revives the report that the Archduke Maximilian will accept the throne of Mexico.

Vienna, Feb 4.—Austria will accept the throne of Mexico for the Archduke Maximilian.

There is a monetary crisis at Venetia, and the government has decreed a forced circulation of the new money.

Disturbances have taken place at Verona and Mantua.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.—Sales of cotton, 3,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, and unchanged quotations. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull, and generally easier. Bacon steady and unchanged. Produce transactions have been small, and the market generally steady.

London, Feb. 4.—Consols closed to-day at 92¾ to 92⅞ for money.

Latest.—Sales of American Stocks at 28½ to 29½. Illinois Central at 44 to 45 discount.

THE CONFEDERATE STR. SUMPTER.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated Jan. 20th, gives a most interesting account of the dashing cruiser's doings in the Mediterranean:—

You will have already heard by telegraph of the arrival of the *Sumpter* in this bay. On Friday night a message was received here, saying she had left Cadix, but her course was not yet known. As the wind was favourable for the passage of vessels through the Straits to the westward, it was thought not unlikely that she would steam for Gibraltar, with the object of intercepting the many Federal merchantmen homeward bound. On Saturday morning signal was made from the look-out on the summit of the rock that the *Sumpter* was six miles to the eastward, capturing two large Federal ships. The news as may be imagined, caused the greatest excitement, and everybody rushed out to catch a glimpse of the privateer and her prey. The seizure was accomplished simply enough; no defence could be made. A boat's crew was sent on board, the Federal flag hauled down, and the thing was done. The cruiser was evidently used to her work. No time was lost in searching the prizes, the few valuable effects were removed, the match was lighted, and in another moment the blazing ship was fast drifting away with the current. When evening closed, the flames were still visible, darting upward in fitful flashes on the eastern horizon. The first ship taken was laden with sulphur, consigned, as the master endeavoured to make out, to Baring Brothers, but as Capt. Semmes afterwards remarked, sulphur being the principal ingredient of gunpowder, and its exportation being just at this time prohibited, it was considered as well to destroy it, especially as the master had no papers to show. The other taken, a large barque, proved to be laden with an English cargo, so she was released, and came in here yesterday. In the evening of Saturday, the *Sumpter* anchored in the bay. On Sunday I went on board, most anxious to see the celebrated craft that had led the Federal navy a dance over so many miles of ocean. When going alongside, I scarcely could believe that so poor a vessel could have escaped so many dangers. She is a screw steamer, with three masts, a funnel strangely out of proportion to her size, and a tall, black hull, so high out of water that she gives one the idea of being insufficiently ballasted. Four 32 pounders peeped from her sides, and a large 8 inch pivot gun was on her main deck forward. Before she was fitted for the present work she was a passenger ship, running between New Orleans and the Havannah. Her unsightly appearance arises from the alterations that have been made in her decks. In order to afford more accommodation, and give more cover to the engines and guns, a light temporary flush deck has been built over what was originally the only deck of the ship. This raises her an additional 10 feet out of the water, and at the same time dwarfs her masts and funnel. She is crank and leaky. Her engines are partially above the lower deck, and, with the object of preserving them from the effect of gun-shots, they are surrounded by a cylindrical casing of six inch wood covered with half inch iron bars—a very poor protection against an eight inch shot. Her officers and crew number 90 in all. The latter are a hardy, devil-me-care set of fellows, ready for any work—men who would stick at nothing. They are of all nations—even the Irish brogue are among them. The commander, Capt. Semmes, is a reserved, determined looking man, whose left hand knows not what his right hand doeth. He received me most courteously, and took me over his ship. I expressed my astonishment at his escape from Martinique, when, with great clearness, and with the assistance of a diagram, he showed me how he had run the blockade—eluded the *Iroquois*. Capt. Palmer may be surprised to learn that he was beaten by his own weapons. The Confederates discovered the nature of the signals that were to be made from the shore when the ship got under weight, and the trap was laid accordingly. As the evening gun was fired, the cable that held the *Sumpter* to the wharf was loosed, and she darted out under the shadow of the land, to the southward. At the first turn of the screw the signal blue lights blazed from the shore, and the *Iroquois*, at full steam, made for the south of the harbor to intercept her. Keeping near the land for a few miles, Capt. Semmes suddenly put his ship about and ran in a northerly direction, while the *Iroquois* continued her course, and in three hours the two vessels were fifty miles apart. The French ship which, it will be remembered, Capt. Palmer mentions as having left the harbor at the time, was, he will be happy to learn, no other than the *Sumpter* doubling back to the northward.

The British North American Provinces.

A large and highly influential meeting took place in London, England, on the 30th ult., for the purpose of forming an association to diffuse information relative to the province of British North America, to provide colonial union and correspondence, and to enable the British interests to confer, from time to time, through an established medium, on all topics of mutual interest. Mr. R. W. Crawford having been voted to the chair, said he had willingly acceded to the request of certain gentlemen to preside at that meeting, because it was of the utmost importance that there should be some official medium through which information could be derived as to the progress of the British dependencies in America. He was of opinion that nothing could so well conduce to promote a good understanding between this country and Canada, as the establishment of an association that should fulfil the objects set forth in the notice which had called them together. Sir James Ferguson, M.P., in rising to propose the following resolution, said that he felt great pleasure in tendering his humble assistance to promote the objects for which they had met. It was a remarkable fact, that many well informed persons in this country had only some very crude ideas as to the resources of Canada. During the past year, emigration from this country to the United States had considerably decreased, and increased in a proportionate ratio to Canada. An association like the one he was about to propose to be framed, would diffuse a large amount of information to persons desirous of emigrating, and be the means of cementing the bond of union more closely between the two countries. The following is the resolution: "That this meeting having considered the growing importance of British North America, the extent of the British interests involved, and the desirability, for imperial reasons, of drawing closer the relations between the mother country and the provinces, it is of opinion that a British North American Association should be formed, having the following principal objects in view, viz., the dissemination of official information regarding the material resources of the British North American provinces, in respect to the employment of capital and labor; the collection and placing in available form, for the use of the members, the general statistics of the provinces, not only concerning the development of their commerce, but also as recording the progress of the arts and sciences, and of their social and political condition." The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., seconded the motion, and Mr. Wyld, M.P., and the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, of Canada, addressed the meeting at some length. The latter gentleman regretted the want of information that was generally exhibited by gentlemen holding official posts, such as members of the legislature, &c., respecting the resources and geographical position of Canada. The resolution was carried. The following influential names appear in the list of members of the association: R. W. Crawford, Thomas Baring, E. W. Mills, James Ferguson, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Robert Benson, S Cave, John Chapman, James J. Cummins, John B. Elin, R. Carter, T. M. Weguelin, William G rdon Trompson, Lawrence, Son & Pearce, Kirkman D. Hodgson, Ingestrie, P. S. Coxe, Boyson, Hoyer & Taggart, James Capel, John Norbury, William Newmarch, George Carr Glynn, Chas. Bischoff, Churchill & Sim, O. Morrison, P. Gazenove, J. Hutchinson, Wm. Chapman, H. Wollaston Blake.

BAY OF QUINTE DIVISION.

A gentleman from Hastings, styling himself James Jay Farley, has issued his address, in which he signifies his intention of contesting the election of Legislative Councillor, next September, for the above electoral division. In this address, Mr. Farley has not sufficiently explained his views upon the questions of the day, at least to our satisfaction, so that it is quite doubtful to arrive at anything like a definite conclusion as to the views entertained by him. It is true, however, that upon two or three questions he has expressed himself quite clearly, for which we are willing to give him every credit. He says: "If ever elected, you will find 'Jay the Farmer' the uncompromising opponent of this profligate expenditure of the public moneys and its concomitant effects—of excessive taxation, also the firm advocate of equal civil and religious liberty to all, irrespective of party, creed or color." We take from the expression made use of, "irrespective of party," that Mr. Farley comes out on the independent ticket, which simply means, in this case, that the people's wishes are his politics. This is all very well, for who would not wish to have a seat in the House of Lords in Canada, no matter in how humble a corner? The distinction that attaches itself to whomsoever is fortunate enough to be elected to that position, is a sufficient excuse for politicians and farmers to endeavor to emulate. But in all soberness, we think we have a right to complain, because Mr. Farley has not given publicity to the views he holds on the great questions of the day; and besides not giving his opinion upon the question of putting the country in a position so that a yearly record of a deficit may not be made. Questions like these are of great moment to the people, because all must have a desire that the country should prosper—and to make this so, we all know that healthy legislation must be carried on. To have these questions agitated in a right spirit, we must elect honest men, and to elect honest men, we must first hear their opinions upon the different questions before the country, and then see if their past lives have run parallel with the views expressed. Mr. Farley must give his convictions at greater length before we can consent to acknowledge him as a *bona fide* candidate for Legislative honors.

With regard to our own county, no decided action has as yet been taken in the matter, but we have seen a disposition, within the last few days, to make some move in the right direction, and hope that no time will be lost. We have no desire to drive the people into the adoption of measures to bring out their candidates; but simply to urge upon them the necessity of not leaving off the selection until the last moment. Other divisions have selected their men, while we have been apparently dreaming. This will not do, if we intend to accomplish anything.—*Picton Gazette.*

THE NUSSERABAD TRAGEDY.

The following is from the Nusserabad correspondent of the Times of India, dated Nov. 21:—

"This station has been the scene of an act of savage atrocity which has struck everyone with horror and consternation. Lieut. W. A. Steward, of her Majesty's 28th Regt, returned from parade on the morning of the 19th.—He lay down upon his bed and fell asleep. He lay upon his right side, his arms folded upon his bosom. His mussaul entered, put the muzzle of his own double-barrelled gun to the back of his head, fired, blew the roof off his skull and the greater part of his face off, scattering the brains over the floor, wall, and ceiling, then retreated to an outhouse, lay down, placed the mouth of the barrel under his chin, and shot himself dead. All this must have been the work of a minute. Nobody was on the spot; the butler was at the bazaar, and the first discovery was made by the barber on his entering to shave the hapless deceased. A court of inquest assembled, but as yet no adequate cause has been discovered for this fiendish act. Lieut. Steward has been until lately second in command of the Mhair Regt at Ajmeer, and while there had been robbed by this man of some rupees, which he discovered, and warned him that he would turn him off. Unfortunately he did not do so at once. The mussaul was a Mussulman, and, it is said, a discharged Sepoy. The man was known to have some "saints" of his own caste about him, and there is a surmise that the act may have been the result of a deep laid fanatical plot. He was a good officer and a perfect gentleman, and the sorrow of his brother officers is heartfelt.

☞ On Tuesday afternoon, the 18th inst., the grain elevator belonging to the Great Western Railway in Hamilton, was destroyed by fire, together with the contents—100,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is about $130,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance.

☞ An American Pope.—A tiny bit of American news, just published, is this:—"Three British seamen who had been captured for a breach of the blockade, had been required to take an oath that they would never enter into an engagement to perform a similar proceeding. Mr. Seward absolved them from their oath." The absolution must be a great comfort to Jack, whose conscience upon the subject of swearing is known to be excessively tender. But the more interesting point in the new function assumed by the American Minister. It seems that he has the power of granting absolution from oaths. This is satisfactory, because when the compromise with the South has to be arranged, Mr. Seward, who can release men from an oath, can surely release them from disputed allegiance. The announcement shows that the Dollar is not the only supernatural authority in America.

New Advertisements.

A Card—D. B. Solmes.
Sewing Machines—R. M. Wanzer & Co.
Plain and Ornamental Plasterer—H. Wilkins.
Notice—Sale of Periodicals.
St. George's Society—P. Hambly.

The Intelligencer.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21st, 1862.

Teachers' Convention.—The Teachers of South Hastings intend holding a convention in Mr. Ross' School Room, Belleville, on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

Meeting of Parliament.—The Official *Gazette* of Friday last, contains an announcement that Parliament will meet on Thursday, the 20th of March, for the despatch of business.

Provincial Exhibition.—The Torontonians have commenced preparations for the Provincial Exhibition which takes place in that city next fall. The local committee has been organized, of which the Hon. G. W. Allan is Chairman, and Mr. W. Edwards, Secretary and Treasurer.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The number for March has been received, and is as usual replete with entertaining and interesting reading. The steel-plate—"It is more blessed to give than to receive"—is a beautiful specimen of art. Various other illustrations embellish the Book, and the letter-press is fully equal to the preceding number. Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, Penn. Three dollars a year.

Dinner to Sir Allan N. Macnab.—The dinner to Sir Allan Napier Macnab, by the citizens of Hamilton, of which we made mention some time since, came off on Thursday evening of last week. The gathering was one of the largest which ever took place in Western Canada. In addition to distinguished civilians, there were present Lord Russell, Gen. Napier, and other leading military men. The ovation was in every respect successful, and was a fitting tribute of respect to the gallant baronet who has so long and so faithfully served the City of Hamilton.

The Westminster Review.—The number for January is now before us. It contains the following papers—Law in and for India—The Dramatic Poetry of Oehlenschlager—The Religious Heresies of the Working Classes—Income-Tax Reform—Admiral Sir Charles Napier—On translating Homer—Popular Education in Russia—The American Belligerents; Rights of Neutrals—The Late Prince Consort—Contemporary Literature. This Review is not altogether orthodox, but it nevertheless contains some of the ablest written articles in the British periodicals.—The present is a favorable time to commence new subscriptions for the Quarterlies and Blackwood, as new volumes commence in January. For terms, &c., see advertisement on fourth page of this paper.

The Exchange.—This is the name which has been given to the Reading Room, recently established in the Town. The 'Exchange' is in the rooms lately occupied by the Messrs. Wallbridge as a Law office. A good selection of foreign and domestic papers and periodicals will always be found on the table, and these will be added to as circumstances will admit. The following gentlemen will be happy to receive the names of persons desirous to become members, Messrs. E. Chandler, J. O. Franck, P. D. Conger, T. A. Lazier, James Glass, R. Elliott, J. W. Thompson and N. B. Falkiner. For journeyman mechanics, students, and clerks the yearly subscription is two dollars—for all others five dollars, payable in advance. An auction sale of papers takes place this evening at the Exchange, as will be seen by advertisement.

Royal Insurance Company.—We have received from the agent of this Company in Belleville, A. Thomson, Esq., Manager Commercial Bank, the Company's Almanac for 1862 It is a beautiful specimen of the art typographic, and contains an immense amount of useful information. The Royal Insurance Company has long been known to be one of the safest companies in the world, and from year to year, it continues to obtain the increased confidence of the public. The satisfactory manner in which all claims are met by the various agencies throughout Canada, has done much to place the Royal in its present proud position. From a table in the Almanac, we notice that the Royal Insurance Company in 1860 paid to the Government £8939 Fire Insurance Duty, being more than double that paid by any other company, and more than 30 per cent of the entire increase of all the London offices combined. This statement clearly exhibits the high estimation in which the Royal is held by the public.

Sewing Machines.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of R. M. Wanzer & Co., Sewing machine manufacturers, of Hamilton. This establishment has been in existence but two or three years, but such is the character of their work, that they are doing a business nearly equal to some of the first establishments in the United States. They turn out about 150 machines per week, and employ a large number of agents throughout the Province. For tailoring and family purposes, the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is giving the best possible satisfaction; and the Singer Machine manufactured by the same firm is not excelled by any other machine for heavy manufacturing purposes. We have a specimen before us of four ply of thick leather done by this machine, which is really wonderful.—The agent for Belleville, Mr. J. W. Thompson, has a number of machines at the Express where purchasers can be instructed in their use.

Belleville, Feb 19th, 1862.

Messrs. Wanzer & Co.,—I have one of your Singer Sewing Machines, manufactured at Hamilton, and I have no hesitation in recommending these machines to the public as the best for manufacturing purposes.

J. H. Sills,
Merchant, Front Street.

Belleville, Feb 19th, 1862.

We, the undersigned, have purchased, and are now using the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing machine, manufactured by R. M. Wanzer & Co, Hamilton C. W., and we have also examined some work done on heavy cloth and leather by Nos. 1 and 2 Singer machine, for manufacturing purposes, which cannot be surpassed. The work is done in a speedy and efficient manner, and we have great pleasure in recommending both R. M. Wanzer & Co's Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Sewing Machines to the public.

John Bell,	S. Wheadon,
H. Corby,	E. Miles,
M. Bowell,	J. W. Carman,

Police Office.—The upper part of the building on the market grounds on Front Street, has been fitted up as an Office and Court Room for the Police Magistrate.—Parties having any business with the Police Magistrate, will find him at his office every day at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time he holds his court.

Quinte Division.—In to-day's issue will be found "A Card" from Mr. D. B. Solmes, of Sophiasburgh, P. E., announcing that he is a candidate for the Quinte Division. Mr. Solmes promises to issue an Address shortly, explanatory of his position. Other candidates are spoken of, among them Mr. Sills, of Prince Edward, and Mr. Lewis Wallbridge, of Belleville.

Ward Election in Hungerford.—The election in Ward No. 1, Hungerford, resulted in the return of Mr. W. Jones. It is but justice to Mr. Benjamin to say, that prior to the election, he was offered another Ward in the Township, but declined to accept it, on the ground that if not elected for that Ward he would not go into the Council at all. And since the election, offers in other Townships have also been made to him, but he has declined them; thus shewing that the assertions of his enemies, that he was anxious to continue in the Council, are maliciously false.

Off the Track.—During the past three or four weeks the Trains on the Grand Trunk Railway have been very irregular, and every now and then we hear of a train off the track. On Wednesday evening, the down Express ran into the Mixed train, a little below Brighton. Fortunately the train was going at a slow rate, owing to the severe storm, and the damage done was inconsiderable. The passenger car of the Express was disabled, so that it had to be left at Trenton. The passengers were somewhat frightened, and some of them received slight bruises, but beyond this, nothing serious occurred.

For British Columbia.—A party of young men, chiefly Kingstonians, left Kingston on Monday for British Columbia. Their route lay via Cape Vincent to New York and thence by sea to the new Eldorado. We understand that a number of persons from this Town and County, are making preparations to leave for the land of gold. We have no disposition to throw a damper on the prospects of those who have made up their minds to go, but we hope they have counted the cost. Not every one who reaches the gold fields will make a fortune, nor even a comfortable living. There is a dark side as well as a bright side, and it would be well if those who are picturing to themselves golden visions, would turn over the picture, and read the privation, the suffering and disappointment which fall to the lot of the gold seeker.

ORANGE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

Central Canada.—The Provincial Grand Lodge of Central Canada held its Annual Session in Port Hope, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The meeting was large and influential, and the best of feeling prevailed.

The following are the Officers for the ensuing year:

Bro. M. Bowell, Belleville, G. M.
" G. O. Ward, Port Hope, D. G. M.
" B. Rosamond, Almonte, A. D. G. M.
" N. J. Boulter, Demorestville, G. T.
" W. Shannon, Kingston, G. S.
" J. R. Burk, Kingston, D. G. S.
" Rev. Dr. Shortt, Port Hope, G. C.
" Wm. Henderson, West Durham, G.L.
" Wm. White, Tweed, G. D. of C.

The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held in Peterboro', on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1863.

Western Canada.—The Annual Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western Canada was held in Guelph, on the 18th inst. The following are the Officers elected for the current year:

Bro. F. H. Medcalf, Toronto, G. M.
" F. E. Cornish, London, D. G. M.
" Wm. Strachan, Toronto, A. D. G. M.
" J. H. Bessey, London, G. T.
" N. C. Gowan, Toronto, G. S.
" John Wilson, London, G. L.
" N. Button, G. D. of C.

BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Belleville Branch Bible Society was held in the Pinnacle Street Wesleyan Methodist Church on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. The attendance was very numerous, and the proceedings were of a highly interesting character. The President, Francis McAnnany, Esq., occupied the chair. After the Chairman opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, the Secretary, Mr. G. G. German, read a very interesting report, showing the progress of the Society for the past year. From the report we learn that the Society is in a very healthy condition. The receipts for the year were $614 16c.; expenditure $463 80c.; leaving a balance on hand of $150 36c. During the year there were distributed 245 Bibles and 545 Testaments—790 volumes in all—being 593 volumes in excess of last year's circulation. Among the speakers were Mr. S. B. Johnson, Agent of the Upper Canada Bible Society, Revd's. Messrs. Douse, McLaren, Walker, Clinie, and Jones, and Drs. Hope and Holden. The following are the office-bearers for the present year:—

President.—F. McAnnany, Esq.

Vice Presidents.—Drs. Wm. Hope, R. Stewart, and G. V. N. Relyea.

Treasurer.—Dr. R. Holden.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Arch. Walker.

Minute Secretary.—Mr. G. G. German.

Depositary.—Mr. R. A. Becket.

Committee.—Messrs. W. F. Meudell, T. Smith, George Neilson, Thomas Rutherford, Horace Yeomans, Charles Martin, George Robertson, G. S. Tickell, A. G. Northrup, Prof. A. Carman, and John Lewis, together with the resident Ministers of the Town.

MANUFACTURES IN TORONTO.

Ever since the seat of Government has been removed from Toronto, the people of that city have been anxious to do something to make up for the loss they thereby sustained. The press advocated the establishment of manufactures,—the people took up the cry, and the City Council have caught the mania. Manufactures are the only salvation of the city—manufactures they must have at any sacrifice. It matters not what kind of manufacture—be it Whiskey or Cotton, Beer or Wool. Any man or company of men who have the capital to establish a Factory, the Corporation is ready to give the necessary land at a nominal figure, and exempt it from taxation. The enterprising firm of Molson Brothers, of Montreal, who are engaged in making whiskey, ale and beer on an extensive scale, wished to transfer a part of their business to Upper Canada. As they got the principal portion of their grain from the west, and as the west was their largest consumer, it would be much more advantageous for them to have their establishment there. So they made a proposition to the City Council of Toronto. They represented that buildings costing an almost fabulous sum would be erected—that hundreds of men would be employed—that hundreds of thousands of dollars would be expended annually, and they depicted in the most glowing colors the benefits which would accrue to Toronto by such an establishment. The Council caught the bait. Here was a fine chance to make up for the loss occasioned by the removal of the seat of Government. Such a mammoth establishment was worth a dozen Parliament buildings, and not a moment was lost in accepting the proposition. It mattered not to them whether it was a distillery or a boot and shoe factory, a brewery or a cloth factory. It was all the same to them so long as they could secure the establishment of manufactories. So, without considering the consequences, they granted to the Molson Brothers a long lease of what is known as the "Old Fair Green," at a nominal price.—But how soon does the fine gold become dim? How quickly are the brightest prospects blasted! Scarcely had the Council caught the glittering prize, when it was wrested from them. On Saturday morning last, the Mayor was served with the following notice, preliminary to the issue of a writ of injunction in the Court of Chancery:

"J. G. Bowes, Esq, Mayor.
"Toronto, 15th Feb., 1862.

"Sir,—We are instructed to take proceedings to restrain the City Corporation by injunction from giving the proposed lease of part of the City property to Messrs. Molson Brothers, as being in violation of the trusts on which the property is held and authorized by the statute referring to the management and disposition of the property.

"We are, sir, your obedient servants,
"WILSON, PATTERSON & BEATY."

It is not probable that in the face of this notice, the Council will consummate the agreement with Messrs. Molson Brothers. The act itself was most improvident and unjust, and apart from this consideration, it is very unlikely they will consent to go into the courts, when there is every probability they would be defeated.

NOTES FROM MY MEMORANDUM BOOK.

Did you ever attempt to collect newspaper accounts? I do not mean accounts for advertising and job printing, for they are vastly different from the newspaper itself. Advertising and job printing is work which half the world calls legitimate, and consequently the justice of the claim is acknowledged. But a newspaper comes under another category. A portion of the people have got strange notions with respect to the object of publishing a newspaper. Some imagine it is printed for the publisher's pleasure, and that they are doing him a kindness to take it out of the office. Others believe it is established solely to secure the political ascendancy of a particular individual, and they take it merely out of consideration for that personage. But there is another strange characteristic of this class of newspaper subscribers. They seldom, if ever, pay for their papers; or if they do, it is obtained with the greatest difficulty. They may have taken it for three, five, or ten years; and if you should unfortunately call upon them for your pay, in nine cases out of ten, they will tell you they don't want any paper—they only took it to *encourage* the publisher—and now that he is established, you need not send the paper any more. Insist upon being paid, and he will want you to knock off half the amount in consideration of having taken the paper so many years. How very generous are such subscribers! Much better would it be if that class of people would never take a paper. Their names are but an incumbrance to the publisher's subscription book, and are a continual drag upon his energy and enterprise. Happily, Mr. Editor, the *Intelligencer* has but few of that class among its readers. Your subscribers generally, appreciate the value of a newspaper, and if they do not pay as promptly as would be desirable, they at least acknowledge the justice of the claim. But I commenced to give a few scraps from my memorandum book, and not to write a homily upon the frailties of any particular class of the community. Out of some hundred cases I find in my memorandum book, I will select a dozen or more, which will give a pretty correct idea of the perplexities of a newspaper collector.

No. 1—Is a rich old farmer. Has taken the *Intelligencer* for seven years, and never paid a cent. Produced a bill for $17 50, which opened the old man's eyes somewhat, and caused a peculiar twitching of the face, peculiar to old men in a quandary. "It can't be possible," said he, "that I have had that paper for seven years!" and he tried hard to convince himself that he was right. Failing on that tack, he objected to pay $2.50 a year for a paper which was not worth, as he said, bringing into the house—he considered it an exorbitant price, and an imposition. He was willing to pay $10, if I would give him a receipt in full and stop the paper. I politely informed him that I could not comply with his request. At this moment, a young man with a bright eye and intelligent countenance, who had heard his father say "stop the paper," took part in the conversation. The matter was soon satisfactorily settled, and I learned from the young man that his father was always at the post office (about a mile distant) the day on which the paper arrived, and no other member of the family read it with greater eagerness than himself. So much for an old man's whims.

No. 4—Was a man of about middle age, and a perfect gentleman. He paid his bill of $10.00 with a spirit of cheerfulness that would lighten the heart of the crustiest of newspaper publishers, and he felt ashamed that it had not been paid before. Rare specimen.

No. 5—Lived on the adjoining farm, and is father of No. 4. He had taken the paper ever since it was established, but his eyesight was nearly gone, and it was with the greatest difficulty he or his "old woman," as he called the good old dame who sat by his side, could read the large letters in the old Family Bible—letters, by the way, which one could easily see had been blotted again and again with big tears from eyes that were used to weep. How reluctantly he told us not to send the paper any more, we could easily tell by his voice and manner. Neither of them had read a newspaper for the last six months—but their "boy," as they called No. 4, came over and read them the news. Heaven bless the old patriarchs, and smooth their pathway to the better land, of which they so much delight to speak and sing as they near its golden shores.

No. 8—Was a crusty customer. He paid one year in advance when he commenced taking the paper, some nine years ago, and felt perfectly astonished that the publisher would send an agent to *him*. He was'nt used to being dunned, and what was more, he would'nt be dunned. He tried hard to stand on his dignity, but I was used to such customers, and after telling him some homespun truths, he came down a peg, and paid his bill.

No. 12—Was a type of a numerous class—the "promise to pay" people. Poor fellows! they have always managed their business in the same slovenly manner, and always will until the ledger book of time shall have been closed up. Some of this class are unfortunate and can't pay, but they show their good intent by promising to pay some time. Others can pay, but if they can put you off with a "promise to pay," they will do it.

The next party I called upon—No. 13 in my memorandum book—is not, nor ever was a subscriber to the *Intelligencer*—in fact, I do not believe one of your subscribers would act in such a small, mean, contemptible manner. I had arrived in the village but half an hour, and was making my rounds, when I discovered No. 13 going into his shop. I had seen and dunned the gentleman before, and he divined my mission. After calling at another place, I proceeded to the shop, when to my astonishment I found it locked. I quickly saw that my customer had given me the slip, and on going around to the side of the building, I caught a glimpse of his coat-tail disappearing around the corner of an old dilapidated mill. I had no disposition to let him escape in that style, so I followed in his track. It was a hard road to travel. He crossed the mill pond in snow up to his knees, and I plodded after—around the mill corner, and back across the mill pond he came, and he fondly hoped he had got rid of me, when face to face we met. He puffed and blowed at a fearful rate, and when he got breath he told me he had been chasing some pigs which had broken into his back shop and had destroyed considerable property. Likely story! I did'nt let on, but asked him for his account. He "had not got it"—"just paid the last cent for taxes,"—(The Tax Collector told me not ten minutes before that he was looking after the same gentleman for his taxes)—"was very sorry, but the next time he was in Belleville he would call and pay it." So, after all, it was a wild goose chase I had.—May I not say that this is a rare specimen also.

No. 20—Paid his account without a murmur, but thought the paper might be greatly improved. Didn't like the variety column (any one could tell that by a single glance at his physiog)—didn't like the wrangling between editors—didn't like some of the poetry—didn't like so many advertisements—and I don't know how much more he didn't like, for I quickly thanked him for his suggestions, and bade him good morning.

But I have already occupied more space than I intended, and must leave till another week some other peculiar characters I find in my memorandum book. Agent.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Capture of Fort Donelson.

The Federalists have gained another important victory, having captured Fort Donelson, after a severe fight. According to the accounts, the Confederates had been largely reinforced at this point, and were commanded by Gens. Pillow, Floyd, Johnston and Buckner. They numbered about 20,000 men. It would appear from their movements, that the Confederates were concentrating their forces at Fort Donelson, Clarksville, and on the Cumberland, leaving only a small force on the Potomac. For the present, the battle ground is likely to be in Kentucky and Tennessee. It will be seen, by the following accounts, that the fight was one of the most desperate that has yet taken place, and the loss is heavy on both sides. The Federalists are said to have captured 15,000 prisoners, including Brig. Gen. Johnston, and Gen. Buckner,—Floyd escaping, with 5,000 men:

Cairo, Sunday Afternoon.—Commodore Foote reached here at 12 o'clock last night, on board the gunboat *Conestoga*. He bombarded Fort Donelson, on Friday afternoon, with the gunboats *St. Louis*, *Louisville*, *Pittsburg*, *Carondelet*, *Tyler*, and *Conestoga*, and after fighting a little more than an hour, he withdrew. Fifty-four were killed and wounded on our gunboats. Commodore Foote, while standing on the pilot house of the *St. Louis*, was slightly wounded. The *St. Louis* was hit 61 times. Two gunboats, the *Tyler* and *Conestoga*, were disabled, and removed out of the range of the enemy's guns. The line of battle was as follows:—The *St. Louis* on the right, next the *Louisville*, then the *Pittsburgh* and *Carondelet* on the left. The enemy's firing was very accurate. They had three batteries; one near the water, one 50 feet above this, and a third 50 feet above the second. The upper one mounted four 18-pounders, and was held in reserve till our boats got within 400 yards of the fort. Our fire was directed principally at the water battery. One of the enemy's guns burst, and a number were dismounted. The enemy could be seen carrying the dead out of the trenches. All the gunboats were left up the Cumberland, except the *Conestoga*. She left there yesterday morning. A rifled gun, on the *Carondelet*, burst, killing six men. The rudder of the *Pittsburg* was shot away. The mortar boats left here yesterday morning. The above statements of the fight were received from gentlemen who were on board the *St. Louis* during the engagement.

Later.—A gentleman who left Fort Donelson yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and reached here to-day at noon, says the fight had been going on all day yesterday. The right wing of the enemy's fortifications was taken, and the stars and stripes were floating over it. The forces were breast to breast, and the fight was to be renewed.

Third Day.—Cairo, Feb. 16.—The steamer *Minnehaha* has arrived from Fort Donelson, having left the fort at five o'clock yesterday evening, bringing the military mail and despatches, and 150 of the wounded to the hospital at Paducah. The fight commenced on Thursday, and Friday and Saturday's contest was desperate. The Illinois 18th suffered severely, and the Iowa 7th sustained considerable loss. Swartz's battery, which was captured by the enemy, was retaken by our men. Two colonels were wounded, and two killed. Loss heavy on both sides. The upper fort was taken at 4 o'clock, and the Union flag is floating over it. Our troops behaved with great gallantry. The gunboats *St. Louis*, *Louisville*, and *Pittsburg*, were disabled.

Our loss is heavy—probably 400 killed and 800 wounded. We lost a large per centage of officers. Major Post, of the 8th Illinois, with 200 privates, are prisoners, and have gone to Nashville, having been taken the night before the surrender.

The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours, as they fought behind entrenchments.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—A despatch received at head quarters, says that all the gunboats are pretty effectually disabled, except one.

Washington, Feb. 17.

Further official advices from Fort Donelson say that Gen. Floyd escaped during the night, and the rebels in the fort denounce him as a black-hearted traitor and coward.

The enemy are known to have had 30,000 troops: 5,000 escaped, and the balance are reported killed and wounded, or otherwise disabled.

The rebels lost 49 field pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,000 stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores.

The rebel troops are completely demoralized, and have no confidence in their leaders, as they charge Pillow and Floyd with deserting them.

Cincinnati, Feb. 18.

The following is an account of the Saturday's fight at Fort Donelson:—

"On Saturday morning the battle was resumed with unusual vigor and determination. The 8th, the 18th, 20th, and 31st Illinois regiments occupied a position above the fort. They were about preparing a little food when the rebels opened on them a fire of musketry. The line of battle was at once formed and the storm of leaden hail returned, perceptibly thinning the rebel ranks. The rebels from their advantageous position, showered upon our ranks most murderous volleys of musketry, grape and canister, killing and wounding our men almost by companies at every round, yet every man stood his ground bravely without flinching. These four regiments held their ground, dealing death, dying and fighting against appalling odds, and in the face of every disadvantage.

"The 18th Regiment seems to have resisted the severest storm. Against their ranks the rebels directed their heaviest fire; but instead of falling back they advanced to the very face of the enemy, and there stood in the very jaws of death, with scarcely a prospect that a single one would escape. For three hours these regiments, numbering scarcely 3,000 men, held their ground against the whole rebel garrison. At one time the 18th being partially flanked, was exposed to a cross fire of both musketry and artillery, but our right wing, securing the rebels' left, at once relieved them. At this critical moment Col. Lawler fell. Capt. Bush, acting Lieut. Colonel, assumed command, but was soon wounded. Capt. Crane was shot dead. Capt. Lawler was mortally wounded. Lieutenants Mansford and Thompson were killed; Captains Dillon and Wilson, and Lieutenants Kelly and Scanton were wounded; so that the daring Egyptian regiment stood before an overwhelming fire almost without officers. They fell in heaps, dead and wounded.—Companies were bereft of captains and lieutenants; captains almost bereft of companies.

The other three regiments did their duty nobly.

Cols. Oglesby, Marsh and Logan dashed along the ranks and cheering their men to the conflict "Suffer death, men," cried Logan "but no disgrace, never; stand firm,"—and well they heeded him, many fell dead and wounded, among the latter Col. Logan and Lieut. Col. White. Oglesby's and Marsh's regiments fought desperately, losing like other regiments an undue proportion of officers. Col. Oglesby displayed coolness and courage that here elicited the highest praise, and served well in stimulating his men. Never, perhaps, on the American continent was a more bloody battle fought. An officer who was wounded in the fight says the scene beggars description. So thickly was the battle-field strewn with the dead and wounded that he could have traversed acres of it, taking almost every step upon a prostrate body. The rebels fought with desperation, their artillerists using the pieces with most fearful effect. On either side could be heard the voices of those in command urging on their men.

The four Illinois regiments held their ground for fully three hours. Nearly one third had been killed and wounded, yet the balance stood firm. Finally reinforcements arrived and for one hour the slaughter continued. About four o'clock our right wing turned their left and the rebels fell back into the fortifications, and our flag was planted upon the position occupied by their left wing, and for the time the slaughter ceased. Dresser's and Schwartz's batteries were captured during the action, but the 18th Illinois with clubbed muskets, recovered Dresser's while the 31st recovered Schwartz's.

Fighting in Missouri.

Simultaneous with the advance of the Federals on Fort Donelson and at the Roanoke Island, we have intelligence of an onward movement in Missouri. The news tells us that the Federal army under command of Gen. Curtis, marched in three divisions, to attack Price, at Springfield. Six miles from Springfield, on the 12th inst., a skirmish took place, in which the rebels were defeated. A second skirmish took place on the evening of the same day, with a similar result. The next morning the Federals advanced in line of battle, and took possession of the town, without any resistance. Price had left early the same morning, with his 12,000 troops, leaving over 600 of his sick behind. Large quantities of forage were also left. The same evening the Federals captured 100 wagons of Price's train, and were following the Confederates.

Society in Richmond.

Richmond, the capital of "Ole Virginny," is not one of the most orderly or quiet places in the New Confederacy, judging from the following description of society as it exists at present. One of its own papers—the Richmond *Examiner*—is responsible for the picture, the truthfulness of which we have no reason to doubt. The *Examiner* says:

"The rowdyism now rife in this city has become intolerable, and demands immediate suppression with the high hand. Acts of brutal violence, vulgar ruffianism, and gross indecency, are of momentary occurrence in our streets. The most orderly citizen, and the most delicate lady, are exposed to outrage and insult. No man's life, even, is secure in broad daylight, on our most public thoroughfares. To surround, knock down, bruise and maltreat, has become the pastime of the ruffians that throng our pavements.

"The evil must be suppressed, or else society must surrender its authority to brute violence. We must disorganize the social system, resolve ourselves into savages, and prepare for protection by the most effective weapons of self-defence, or else we must assert the power of the law upon the persons of the ruffians and vagabonds that infest our streets and alleys.

"More vigilance should be required of the police, and a larger constabulary employed. Every street corner should be manned by a policeman in uniform, armed to the teeth, whistle in hand, prepared to rally a dozen colleagues on the instant of disturbance. The license money arising from the rapid increase of grog-shops, would seem appropriately employed in invigorating the police. If these furnaces of hell-fire are allowed to dispense, at every corner, what not merely intoxicates but crazes, surely the revenues which they pay into the city treasury should be expended in protecting the valuable lives which they imperil, and in restoring the order which they disturb.

"The city, by tolerating a thousand dens of iniquity and passion, owes the duty to its population, of affording its protection from the dangers and outrages thus engendered and prepared. The time has arrived for vigilance and summary reform, or else ruffianism, theft, arson, drunkenness and murder, will soon claim the city as their exclusive preserve."

☞ Rumor says that, months ago, on the breaking out of the disruption between the North and South, Gen. Sir Fenwick Williams, commander in Canada, wrote a very long dispatch, pointing out the vulnerable points in the Canadian frontier (which were very many), and suggesting full and able means for their defence. One would imagine that such a document as this would have, in official language, "received immediate attention," but instead of that, it somehow curiously got lost sight of, never even reaching the head officials, who should have dealt with it. Months passed away, and it was not until a few weeks ago that it was disinterred by Lord Palmerston (who heard of its existence from a private source), and who had it racked out of a back pigeon hole of an official closet. The late rapid measures for Canadian defences are the results of this discovery.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

Present — Messrs. Coleman, Henderson, Kennedy, Gilen, O'Hare, Coulter, McArthur, Clark, Blacklock, LeVesconte.

The Mayor being absent, Mr. Coulter was appointed to preside.

After the minutes had been read, Mr. O'Hare wished to call the attention of Councillors to the division on the nomination of Mr. Hoot as Assessor. He had been reported as having voted for that gentleman, when he had not done so.

Petitions.

From Michael Burns, praying for relief.

From D. S. Vandervoort and Henry Covert, praying for reduction of licence fees.

From Asa Yeomans, respecting taxation.

From R. Pitt and others of the butchers, representing that the quantity of meat brought to the market by farmers, was ruinous to their business, and praying that they may be allowed the same privilege as the farmer. A recommendation from Mr. Ackerill, the Market Clerk, accompanied the petition.

From Henry Pretty, respecting his lease of a water lot, praying to be relieved from rent now in arrears, and for the remaining term of the lease, in consideration of which the public will have the use of the wharf free of charge, and at the expiration of the lease, to give up the premises without further remuneration.

From Mary Ann Waters, praying for relief.

The various petitions were referred to appropriate committees.

Reports.

The Poor and Sanitary Committee presented a report.

A report from the Street Surveyor, respecting the Upper Bridge, and containing some suggestions relating thereto, was referred to the Street Committee to report thereon at the next meeting.

Mr. Blacklock, Chairman of the Street Committee, said that he, in company with the Street Surveyor, had visited and examined the Upper Bridge, and with the exception of the western abutment, he did not think any repairs were necessary. That, however, ought to be repaired at once, for as soon as the ice breaks up there is great danger of that portion of the bridge being carried away.

Several accounts were passed and the Council adjourned.

Epitome of News.

☞ All the banks in Detroit suspended specie payment on Friday, Feb. 14.

☞ A number of persons who are charged with being members of the "Ribbon Society" are now in Lifford Gaol.

☞ The fund for the erection of the National Albert Memorial now amounts to upwards of £18,000.

☞ Young Attorney.—A useless member of society, who often goes where he has no business to be, because he has no business where he ought to be.

☞ Mr. Caird, M. P., stated in the course of a speech at Stirling, that the carrying on of public business in this country (Great Britain) in every department cost nearly £200,000 a day.

☞ The British steamer Gladiator, which brought a cargo of munitions of war to Nassau for the Confederate States, is said to be mounting guns and fitting out as a privateer or Confederate armed vessel.

☞ The Prince of Wales has contributed £100 to the fund for the relief of the bereaved families at Hartley. The home office will be represented at the inquest on the bodies of the deceased miners.

☞ The Army and Navy Gazette understands that an arrangement is about being made at the clothing department of the War Office by which volunteers may obtain cloth for their uniform at the cost price which it is produced to the Government.

☞ The Detroit *Advertiser* states that a large quantity of Canadian twenty-cent pieces are circulating in Detroit. The dies are excellent, and the workmanship cannot be surpassed, but being much lighter than the genuine pieces, they are easily detected.

☞ In nine months, out of an expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars by the Federalists, it is estimated that the rascally contractors have dishonestly pocketed about fifty millions of their funds. At this rate, if the war expenditures should reach eight hundred millions, contractors would absorb about two hundred millions in their frauds.

☞ A Mormon woman thus writes to a female friend:—"While you of the North and South have gone to killing each other off, we of Salt Lake are populating the country with extraordinary rapidity. One of our elders recently had no less than nine children born to him in one week."

☞ The British Columbia *Colonist* says:—"We have, however, one serious drawback; that is, the scarcity of unmarried females. And for several years to come in all probability the demand will be far greater than the supply. No sooner does an unmarried woman arrive here than a host of admirers offer to make her happy for life."

☞ Two deserters from one of the regiments quartered here have been tried by Court Martial, and one was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation and the other to seven. We understand that the General Commanding in Chief has issued an order warning the soldiers that desertion in the present aspect of affairs will be regarded as it would be were England really at war with the United States.—*Pilot.*

☞ Great efforts have been making to bring the army estimates under the sum voted last year; the battalions on home service are to be reduced by sixty men each from the commencement of the financial year. But, as four regiments are coming home from India and those in Canada are to be maintained at 1200 men each, the total number to be provided for in the estimates will not, it is said, show a reduction.

☞ It appears that the Warrior, which arrived at Lisbon on the 29th, encountered heavy gales on her way thither from Plymouth, which she left on the 21st. The great ship seems to have behaved remarkably well during the voyage, for the only casualty mentioned in the telegram which announces her arrival in the Tagus, is that "she has sprung her mainyard."

☞ A shocking occurrence has taken place in Queenstown. A young woman, with the idea of amusing or frightening the child of a sailor, about eighteen months old, entrusted to her to nurse, put on a mask, and a red petticoat over her head. The appearance so frightened the infant, that it was seized with convulsions, and shortly afterwards died.

☞ Last week we gave a sketch of the career of an old man, who died lately, and left all his money to the woman he would have made his second wife, had he been allowed. This week we learn that the fortunate female, with the greatest magnanimity, has called the disappointed relatives together, and offered to divide the fortune among them, if they allowed her a house to live in. Need we say that the generous offer was gratefully accepted by all concerned.

☞ From a letter written by Mr. M'Lean of Kamloops, we obtain the following information:—A number of men have been engaged upon certain streams emptying into the head waters of the Thompson. Five men took out 1100 ounces, or say $18,000, in one day. $55,000 by six men in seven weeks, and $44,000 was taken out of a piece of ground 12 feet square. Two men have taken out $48,000 in coarse gold in which were the following nuggets, one 7 lbs., 15½ oz, one 11½ oz, one 10¼, &c. The greatest portion of the above gold had been placed in the hands of Mr. M'Lean for safe keeping, and the statement is perfectly reliable. This goes far to prove the correctness of the opinion held by gentlemen at Lytton, Yale and Hope, that all the large region of country watered by both branches of the Thompson, as well as their numerous tributaries, will equal if not surpass the famous Carriboo.—*British Columbian.*

POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1862.

Before SMITH BARTLETT, Esq., Police Magistrate.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Mary Long, *alias* Long Mary, and Mary Smith, two well known unfortunates, were brought up by Constable Wilson, charged with being drunk and disorderly on the streets. The charge was fully sustained, and they were each fined ten shillings and costs, and in default, twenty days in jail. The fine not being forthcoming, they were committed.

Florence Stevens, *alias* Black Dinah, was also brought up, charged with vagrancy and being drunk and disorderly, and in default of ten shillings' fine, sent to jail for twenty days.

ASSAULT.

Anne Lobee was brought up, on a warrant, by Constable Roach, having failed to appear upon a summons, charged with having assaulted Rosa Anne Clarke, on the 14th February, by throwing a pail of water upon her.

Mrs. Clarke having been sworn, said that Anne had called her naughty names, and at the same time had thrown a quantity of water upon her. She had often abused and insulted her before.

Anne was fined five shillings and costs.

ROBBERY.

B. C. Hoppin, a man of fashionable exterior, was charged by H. B. Doran, with picking his pocket of $30, whilst in the saloon of Mr. Perkins, in Belleville.

H. B Doran, swo n, says: I now reside in Picton; on the 10th day of February I was in company with the prisoner at Stevens House; came down to Perkins' ball alley; the prisoner was with me; I had $30 in my vest pocket when I went into Perkins'. There was one four dollar bill on the Bank of Montreal; the remainder of the money was in one and two dollar bills. The four dollar bill handed me by the prisoner, I identify as the one in my pocket on that evening; I know it by the number, 60661. There was one one dollar bill on the Commercial Bank. I cannot swear to the one dollar bill produced, and found in his possession. I had reason to suspect the prisoner had stolen the money.

Cross examined by Mr. Finn (who appeared for the prisoner): I am satisfied that I did not drop the money, but that it was taken out of my pocket, in the ball alley, within five minutes after going in. I was not rolling. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening; the prisoner came very close to me, looking at a ball; I am satisfied that is the time it was taken, as I missed it a minute afterwards. Mr. Roach arrested the prisoner; he took the four dollar bill out of his stocking. I told the prisoner if he gave up the money nothing more would be said about it; he gave me eight dollars, and said he had spent two; he pulled off his boots, and took seven dollars of the money out of his stocking.

Mr. Roach sworn: I am a constable; arrested the prisoner, B. C. Hoppin, at Stevens Hotel; he was in a room up stairs. I went in company with Doran. After a conversation between Doran and the prisoner, they went into a room, and witness followed them. Hoppin handed some money to Doran; part of it he took out of his sock. The eight dollars produced was all that he gave him. He (the prisoner) said he had found some money, and he did not know the owner.

The evidence having been read to the prisoner, and after being cautioned, he was asked if he had anything to say, when by advice of his counsel, he replied that he would say nothing. He was committed for trial.

LARCENY.

Mary Roy, Elizabeth Roy, and Mary Homan, children under 12 years of age, were brought up by Constable O'Donnough, charged with stealing wood, the property of the Grand Trunk Railway.

It appeared in evidence, that pilfering wood, on a large scale, from the depot of the G. T. R. R., has been going on for some time, not only by these children, but by other parties, and the superintendent was desirous of putting a stop to the practice, by making an example of those caught in the act.

Upon the strong recommendation of the magistrate, who stated the great reluctance he had in committing children to prison, to be placed in the same cells with women of the most abandoned character, some of whom he had only the day before sent to prison, (a crazy woman is also in the same cells,) summary ajudication was not pressed, and the children were allowed to return to their parents.

Mary Jane Claxton, also under 16 years of age, charged with the same offence, was allowed to go home, upon her mother's recognizance that she should appear at the Quarter Sessions if the superintendent chose to prosecute.

Mary Anne McNaughton was charged with the same offence, but not being of the tender age of the others, and the charge being sustained, the case was sent to the sessions. Bail would have been taken, but not being able to procure it, she was committed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Robert Weese, John McNight, Andrew Stewart, Homer Taylor, and Patrick Murphy, were charged that, being runners or cab drivers, with going upon the platform at the depot of the Grand Trunk R. R., in the township of Thurlow, without leave of the person in charge, and soliciting passengers, contrary to a by law of the County Council. The charge being fully proved against Andrew Stewart and Patrick Murphy, they were fi ed ten shillings each, and costs. The charge against McNight was dismissed, and judgment will be given, on Friday, as to Weese and Taylor.

ASSAULT.

William Powers was charged with assaulting Thomas O'Hare, by striking him on the head and knocking him down.

Thomas O'Hare stated that on Sunday evening, up in the Grove, defendant struck him on the back of the ear with his fist, and knocked him down, near where Mr. Hunt lives. There was a man in the cutter with Powers when he got out. He gave him no provocation.

The defendant contended that the complainant was not a proper witness, and that it was contrary to the statute to allow such testimony, he being an interested party, and that he should appeal from the decision.

Notwithstanding, he was ordered to pay a fine of five dollars and costs, in ten days.

William Johnson was fined 26s. 3d. and costs, for an infringement of the market bylaws relating to butchers.

☞ The American press is gradually returning to the charge upon the military conduct of the war. Papers which upheld Gen. McClellan's masterly inactivity, now call upon him to advance or do something for his money.

☞ A correspondent sends us the following, extracted from a letter received by him yesterday from a friend in Tipperary:—"A funny story is being told here these days. A woman in the County of Limerick, not far from Emly, buried her husband a few months ago; a knock came to the door some night last month; she asked who was there, a hollow voice answered, 'I am your husband whom you buried, and I am very miserable in purgatory till my debts are paid. Sell the pigs you have, and be sure to have the money for me on such a night when I call.' The poor woman did as he required, and felt happy at being able to meet his request, whether through fear or love (as he appeared with his shroud and pale face.) Between the first and second visit of the ghost, the poor woman went and told her story to the priest. He told her it was all very good, but at the same time have two policemen in the house when she would be giving the money. Accordingly, after getting the money, the purgatorial shrouded ghost came, and was arrested by the police and lodged in Limerick jail, there to undergo a little more purgatory till his trial comes on. This ghost turns out to be a near neighbor, who is a godfather to one of her children.

For the Intelligencer.

During the past summer we have passed through two elections. The whole cry of the defeated candidates was against extravagance in Governments—one member tho't to slide into the Upper House on the cry of retrenchment. Let us see how men act when tried. At the last meeting of the old Council of Hastings, for 1861, Mr. Lazier one of the Contractors for keeping roads in repair, applied to the Council not to have his old contract annulled, but to enter into a new contract with the County. This petition was referred to a committee, of which Billa Flint, Esq., was chairman. The committee reported, recommending the County to enter into a new contract with the Contractor, and that the said Lazier receive one dollar per cubic yard for spreading gravel on the road instead of 55 cents, his former contract, and $5.00 per mile for incidentals, the same as Farnham. If Mr. Lazier was not content with his contract, why not ask to be relieved from his contract and the work put up to competition. By this new arrangement, if Mr. Lazier performs just as much work as he did last year, the County will lose $1708. Mr. Lazier does not wish to be relieved from his contract, but complains that he has not as much as the other contractor. Let us see how our Council manage business. Previous to the new contract the Contractors had an extrava ant price. The Front of Sidney contracted with Mr. Marriott at 30¾ cents, per cubic yard, and the contractor made money at that price, and took the tolls of the toll-gates for pay. The Council does not seem to count the cost of anything. We were in debt last year three hundred thousand dollars—this year has added over thirteen thousand dollars. The Council imagines all they have to do is to vote on grants without considering where the money is coming from, or where it is going. Take one instance. The Township of Hungerford pays into the County Treasury this year $1430—this Township receives on grants for roads alone $2100. The public may ask will we be taxed this year for the ordinary expenses. It is likely not. What will be done to make up the deficiency. Just issue Debentures—our taxes at present just about pays the interest on our indebtedness.

Last year Farnham & Sutherland received for 5034 yards of gravel spread measured in by the wagon load, not sifted,	$5034 00
For broken stone,............	2299 00
Incidentals,...............	370 00
Extras,..................	300 00
	$8003 00
Mr. Lazier received for 4361 yards of gravel spread at 55 cents,..............	2398 55
Broken stone, 1621 loads,...	1621 00
Incidentals, ...	510 00
Extras, ...	20 00
	$4549 55
Total,..............	$12,552 55

This year for the same amount of work we will pay $14,250 90. This is a large amount to make with a few old teams since last July. This is all by private contract—nothing put up for competition. Now, sir, pay day will come sometime.

OBSERVER.

Belleville, Feb. 14th, 1862.

COMMERCIAL.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, February 20th, 1862.

The receipts of grain during the week have been very fair, and prices range about the same as our last quotations. For coarse grains the demand is rather better, and 53 and 54 cents have been paid for Barley, Rye and Oats.

WHEAT is steady at last week's prices, 85 cents being the highest figure paid.

RYE, BARLEY and PEAS have been in good demand at from 50 to 54 cents.

OATS—A shade higher, but not many coming in. 25 cents per bushel has been paid during the week.

CORN—40 to 50 cents.

BUCKWHEAT—Not much coming in. Price remains steady at 25 cents.

POTASH has a downward tendency, owing to advices from Montreal, though $6 is still being paid.

HIDES—Prices tending downwards. $5 is the highest offered.

SHEEPSKINS are still declining. For the best $1.25 is paid.

POTATOES—The supply has been rather better during the week, and prices are a shade lower. For best qualities from 40 to 45 cents are paid.

BUTTER—There is no change to note in butter Keg, 10 to 11 cts. Fresh from 12 to 13 cts.

EGGS—15 to 18 cents.

BEEF—Prices tend upward, as the supply becomes more limited. $4 is the average.

PORK—Very little coming in. For packing purposes the price ranges from $3.50 to $4.00. Choice samples for family use bring from $4 to $4 50.

MUTTON—By the carcase, from $4.50 to $5.

HAY is quiet at $6.50 to $8.

WOOD—The supply continues good. Price from $2 to $2.50.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, Feb'y. 18th.

The markets were well supplied to-day. Fall Wheat in fair request at 95c to $1 08. Spring Wheat 85 to 88c, and active. Barley in request at 55 to 57c. Peas 48 to 50c. Oats 35 to 37c. Hay $12 to $16 per ton. Straw $8 to $9 per ton.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

February, 18th.

Flour market dull and unchanged; sales 9.800 bbls at $5.60 @ 70 for superfine state; $5 95 @ $6.00 for extra round hoop Ohio.—Canadian flour market dull and unchanged; sales were 450 barrels at $5 65 @ 70 for superfine, and $5.95 @ $6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet.—Grain—Wheat market dull and nominally unchanged; sales 3,000 bush. at $1.40 for red state. Rye quiet but firm at 83 @ 86c. Barley dull at 80 @ 90c. Corn market drooping; sales of 25,000 bush. at 63½ @ 64½ for mixed western. Oats—market dull at 40 @ 41½c. for Canada, western and state. Pork firm; sales were 200 bbls at $12.75 @ $14.00 for mess; $7.00 @ $10.00 for prime. Beef firm. Cut meats steady and firm.—Dressed hogs; sales at 4½ @ 4¾ for western. Lard quite firm; sales 600 bbls at 7½ @8½c. Butter is selling at 12 @ 14c for Ohio, and 16 @ 21c for state. Cheese steady at 5 @ 7c. Money plenty and dull at 5 per cent on call. Sterling Exchange down; we quote the top price at 115. Stocks active and higher, but close buoyant.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

The following quotations are from the Montreal *Daily Witness*:—

FLOUR.—Fine $3.80 to $4.00; Superfine, No. 2, $4.60 to $4 80; Superfine, $4 95 to $5.00; Fancy $5.10 to $5.20; Extra, $5.45 to $5.56.

WHEAT.—$1.07 ex-car for U. C. Spring—Demand active and supply small.

OATMEAL per bbl. of 200 lbs., no sales; holders ask $4; per bag of 112 lbs., 10s. to 10s, 6d.

ASHES.—Pots $6 60 to 6.65; Inferiors 5c. more; Pearls, $6.60 to $6,65.

BUTTER.—Sales at 11½c to 12¾ for Store-packed; choice Dairy, 13c. to 14c.

PORK.—The prices of Pork in the States have afforded a tolerably good indication of the expectations of the people with regard to the war. Could the South be opened to Commerce, Pork would be in great demand for that region, where it bears an enormous price, and where the consumption is large.—It would there be exchanged for cotton, which bears a relatively extravagant price at the North, and suffers a similar depression at the South. Any indication of vigor at Washington, or success in the field, has, consequently, affected the price of Pork favorably; and the recent triumphs must have a very decided effect. Holders are, we believe, uncertain what to ask, and we therefore omit quotations which would be entirely nominal.

SEEDS.—Clover Seed, $3.75 to $4.25 for common to good; Timothy, $1 50 to $2.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARK'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Job Moses, Rochester, sole proprietor.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents.

☞ Sold by M. Sawyer, R. Holden, & E. Chandler, Druggists, Belleville. v27 26-1y

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchities, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c. &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To VOCALISTS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y

Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. Holden & Co., E. Chandler, and M. Sawyer, Belleville, and by all medicine dealers.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle C. W. general agents for the Canadas. 4 4m

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*.

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c. &c.* The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects*.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy*.

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the disease for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism* and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to, high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,

Newcastle, C. W.

For sale by R. Holden & Co., E. Chandler and M. Sawyer, Belleville. A. D. C. Hawley, Trenton. H. Holden, Shannonville, and by all medicine dealers. 26-1y

DIED.

In Belleville, on the 16th instant, EMILY, infant daughter of Mr. Charles Martin, aged 1 year and 3 mouths.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of St. George's Society will be held at COLEMAN'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock.

A full attendance is requested.

P. HAMBLY, Jr., *Secretary.*

Belleville, Feb. 20, 1862.

NOTICE!

To the Stockholders of "The Belleville Gas Company,"

TAKE NOTICE, that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of "THE BELLEVILLE GAS COMPANY," for the election of nine Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held, in accordance with the By-Law of the Company, at the Gas Office, in the Town of Belleville, on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF FEBRUARY INST., at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. C. FRANK, President.

JAMES GLASS, Secretary.

Belleville, Feb. 11th, 1862. 4-2w

MEETING OF COUNTY COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the County Council will be held, at the Shire Hall on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Warden.

THOS. WILLS, Co. Clerk.

Shire Hall, Belleville, Feb. 13th, 1862. 4w2.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Prince Edward, and the South Riding of Hastings:

GENTLEMEN,—The time is fast approaching when you will be called upon to exercise one of the most sacred rights of freemen; you will be called upon to select a person to represent you in the Legislative Council of your country.

GENTLEMEN: It is my intention to offer as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election.

GENTLEMEN: In addressing you I am well aware I am addressing a constituency, the majority of whom, like myself, are the descendants of those sturdy U. E. Loyalists who in 1782 chose rather to abandon their possessions in the fertile valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk, and settle in this then unbroken wilderness, rather than abandon their allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain.

GENTLEMEN: If elected, you will ever find "Jay the Farmer," the uncompromising opponent of the profligate expenditure of the public money and its concomitant effect—excessive taxation. Also, the firm advocate of equal, civil and religious liberty to all, irrespective of party, creed or color.

Before the time of polling arrives, I will visit each of the different municipalities.

JAMES JAY FARLEY.

Thurlow, Feb'y. 6th, 1862. 4-3w

TO LET,

THE Dwelling lately in occupation of Mr. John Callaghen, near west end of the Lower Bridge.

F. McANNANY.

January 2nd, 1862. 50

DEEDS and Memorials for sale at, this office cheap for cash.

HENRY WILKINS,

PLAIN and Ornamental Plasterer, Ann Street, Taylor's Hill, Belleville. Plastering done on the shortest notice in both town and country. 5-6m

A CARD.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DIVISION OF QUINTE:

GENTLEMEN,—At the solicitation of a large number of the electors, I have consented to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election for the Quinte Division.

I will at the proper time issue an Address defining my views upon such questions of importance as are then before you.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
D. B. SOLMES.

Sophiasburgh, 19th Feb'y., 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Newspapers and Periodicals for the current year will be sold, by Auction, to members, at the "Exchange Reading Room, on FRIDAY, 21st instant, at Eight o'clock, P. M.

WANZER & CO.'S PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.

WANZER & CO'S

Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.

WANZER & CO 'S Singer Sewing Machines, manufactured at Hamilton, C. W. Have taken the First Premium in every instance where they have been exhibited.

The ONLY PRIZE awarded for *Family Sewing Machines* by the judges of the PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, held in London, Sept. 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, 1861, was given to R. M. WANZER & Co.'s *Wheeler & Wilson*,

The FIRST EXTRA PRIZE was also given for their No.'s 1 & 2 *Singer's Manufacturing Machines*.

Prizes of a similar character were also awarded Wanzer & Co's. Wheeler & Wilson and Wanzer & Co's Singer Machines over all others, by the Board of Arts and Manufactories, at the Mechanics Institute, Toronto.

They also took FIRST EXTRA PRIZES at the several County Agricultural Fairs—at Hamilton, Paris, Galt, St. Thomas, Beamsville, Whitby, Cobourg, Bowmanville, in fact, in every place where they have been exhibited.

WANZER & Co's *Wheeler & Wilson* and WANZER & Co's *Singer*, EXCEL any Machines that ever were manufactured in the United States or Canada.

They have now running between one and two thousand in the Province of Canada to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers. See what the Hamilton people say about them, at home, and the Port Hope people.

Hamilton, Sept. 11th, 1861.

It is strange that people will wait and wait, thinking that Sewing Machines will be cheaper before they purchase. I have earned more than enough to pay for mine since I purchased it. In two days last week. I used 18 spools of thread, on cloaks, dresses, &c. WANZER & Co's Sewing Machine is the best working Machine I ever saw. I am running Wheeler & Wilson's of their manufacture, on all kinds of goods, to my entire satisfaction.

JANET CARRUTHERS.

We, the undersigned, having purchased, and used the Sewing Machines manufactured by Wanzer & Co. Hamilton, C. W., are happy to say that we believe the machines made by them are equal to any manufactured in the U. S. (and we see no reason why they should not be, as Wanzer & Co. have every facility for making them.)

They are well built, and work with the least possible trouble on all kinds of goods, making a beautiful lock-stitch along on both sides.

We would, by all means, advise the purchase of Wanzer & Co. sewing machines in preference to any other, if the purchaser wishes to do all kinds of work, from the finest muslin, to heavy patent leather boots and shoes. This they are doing to the entire satisfaction of their purchasers.

See what R. Nisbet & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers; Hopkin & Acland, of the Montreal Boot and Shoe Store; Alex. Gordon & Co., boot and shoe manufacturies; Sanford McInniss & Co., wholesale clothing manufacturers, (who have a large number of them in operation); James Nash, D. Smith, C. Foster, and John McIntyre, Merchant Tailors, of Hamilton, say:—

We wish to encourage Home Manufactures in Canada; when we see a Company taking the pains and being at the expense that Wanzer & Co., have, to make meritorious machines, we wish to see them extensively patronized.

W. M. Thomas,	Sharp & Addison,
J. Blatchford,	Robt. Gallagher,
John Kilgour,	F. Gallagher,
John Fairgrieve,	John Porteous,
Alex Stewart,	Wm. Montgomery,
Mrs. H. McCracken,	Agnes McElroy,
Mrs. J. M. Smith,	Mrs. M. Brick,
Mrs. W. Doguid,	John Toms,
Mrs. R. Young,	Mary Lee,
L. Beemer,	R. B. Morrison,
Mrs. M. Taylor,	H. Thomas,
Mrs. Broadfield,	James Burns,
John Boyd,	F. T. Barker,
H. L. Pastien,	Ellen Toole,
Janet Carruthers,	Isabel McLelland,
Annie Laing,	Margaret Dillon,
Edmund Holmes,	Mary Ann Dillon,
James Lockman,	Thomas Welch,
M. C. Hunt,	Thomas Olliver,
Philip Breckhill,	Emily Twamley,
Thos. H. McKenzie,	James Carrie,
Ann Chegivin,	

Port Hope, Feb. 14th, 1862.

We, the undersigned, have purchased and are now using Singer's No. 2. and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, manufactured by Wanzer & Co., Hamilton, to our entire satisfaction. It is truly astonishing how much work can be done with these machines, in so short a period of time. The efficient manner in which they do the work is pleasing, and we do not hesitate to recommend Wanzer & Co's Singer's and Wanzer & Co's Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines to public favor.

John Lees,	John Jewill,
Joseph Moore,	James Brownscombe.

Messrs. Wanzer & Co., Hamilton, C. W.

GENTS,—I purchased one of your No 2 Singer's sewing machines, about six months ago, of your Agent, H. M. Rose, of Port Hope, during which time I have been running it on all kinds of goods, from the thickest pilot-cloth overcoats, to the thinnest muslins, to my entire satisfaction. If I could not procure another I would not take $1,000 for mine.

WM. MULLDREW, Newtonville, C. W.

J. W. THOMPSON, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Express Office Belleville. 5

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of BROWN & CAVERLY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts due said firm must be settled by the first day of March next, or they will be put in Court for collection without further notice.

D. C. BROWN,
JOSEPH CAVERLY.

Madoc, February 1st, 1862.

CASH! CASH!

CASH to lend on approved security. Apply to

ROBT. P. JELLETT.

Belleville, 24th Jan'y., 1862. 1-tf

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made by the respective parties hereunder named, in performance of the covenants and conditions in the mortgages hereafter described respectively contained, the properties below will, under the power of sale contained in said mortgages respectively, be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

because of such default, on

Saturday, the First Day of March next,

at the COURT HOUSE, in the Town of Belleville, namely:—

1ST. Mortgage dated 16th day of April 1852, between Thomas D. Appleby, of Tyendinaga in the County of Hastings, yeoman, of the first part, The Honorable John Ross, President, and Thomas Wills, Treasurer of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building Society, of the second part, and Ann Appleby, wife of the party of the first part, of the third part, upon the south half of Lot number five in the first concession, south of the Slash Road in the Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings, containing forty acres of land being cleared and under good cultivation, with farm house and out houses situated thereon.

2ND. Mortgage dated 15th day of April 1852 between William A. Bigg, of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, Innkeeper, of the first part, the Honorable John Ross, President, and Thomas Wills, Treasurer, of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building Society, of the second part, and Eliza Ann Bigg, wife of the party of the first part, of the third part, upon part of lot number eight in the third concession of the said Township of Thurlow, and may be better known as follows, that is to say, commencing at a point where the travelled road leading from Canniff's Mills, in Thurlow aforesaid, towards Reid's Mills in Thurlow, intersects the allowance for road between said lot number eight and lot number nine in the said third concession of Thurlow, where a stone monument has been planted marked J. G. on the east side line of said lot number eight, thence following the east side line of said lot number eight southerly to another stone monument marked J. G, thence westerly to a stone monument situate on the side of the road leading from Canniff's Mills aforesaid to Reid's Mills aforesaid, marked J. G., thence northerly following the said road to the place of beginning, being a triangular piece of land, excepting thereout one quarter of an acre, to be taken from the north east part of the said piece of land, the distance on each side line to be equal with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

3RD. Mortgage dated 10th day of December, 1853, between Mallock Mahar, of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, of the first part, Francis McAnnany, President, and Thomas Wills, Treasurer, of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building Society of the second part, and Ellen Mahar, wife of the said party of the first part, of the third part, upon part of lot number thirty-five in the first concession of the said Township of Sidney, which said parcel or tract of land is bounded as follows:—commencing at the north side of the road now travelled from Belleville to the second concession of the said Township of Sidney, in the limits between lots numbers thirty-five and thirty-six, thence north 16 degrees west to the lands of David Marshall, then westerly following the lands of said David Marshall to the road aforesaid, then easterly, following the north side of the said road to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement one acre and a half, be the same more or less.

4TH. Mortgage dated 31st day of March, 1853, between Peter McGee, of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, yeoman, of the first part, Francis McAnnany, President, and Thomas Wills, Treasurer, of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building Society, of the second part, and Anna McGee, wife of the said party of the first part, of the third part, upon number ten Village Lot on the South side of Front Street, in the said Village of Stirling.

5TH. Mortgage dated 21st day of December, 1852, between James Dom n, of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, yeoman, of the first part, and Francis McAnnany, President, and Thos. Wills, Treasurer, of the second part, upon the south thirty acres of the north forty acres of lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Tyendinaga, north of the Slash Road.

6TH. Mortgage dated the 10th day of July, 1854, between Henry Greenshields, of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, gentleman, of the first part, Francis McAnnany, President, and Thomas Wills, Treasurer of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building Society, of the second part, and Martha Jones Greenshields, wife of the said party of the first part, of the third part, upon park lots numbers one and two, as laid out on a certain plan of Park Lots on the east half of lot number nine and the west half of lot number ten in the first concession of Thurlow, and the broken front in front thereof, by one H. H. Horsey, Provincial Land Surveyor, which said plan was registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, containing by admeasurement eleven acres of land or thereabouts.

7TH Mortgage dated the 13th day of April, 1852, between Augustus J. Stapley, of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, yeoman, of the first part, and the Honorable John Ross, President, and Thomas Wills, Treasurer of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building Society of the second part, upon part of the rear half of lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, and may be better known as lot number five on the south side of Mill Street, of certain lots laid out by the said party of the first part, upon the rear half of said lot number one, as by a plan thereof duly registered in the Registry Office for the said County, the twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, more fully appears, except thereout and from all such rights, covenants, privileges and stipulations as are contained and reserved in the original grant from the Crown.

8TH. Mortgage dated the 4th day of November, 1854, between Isaac B. Reeves, of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Carpenter, of the first part, Francis McAnnany, President and Thomas Wills, Treasurer of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building Society, of the second part, and Alla Reeves, wife of the said Isaac B. Reeves, of the third part, upon Town lot number five, on the West side of James Street, on that part of lot number three, in the first Concession of the Township of Thurlow, known by the name of West Belleville, which said certain tract or parcel of land is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say: commencing on the West side of James Street aforesaid, where a post has been planted in the limit between Town lots numbers four and five, then South seventy-three degrees thirty minutes, West two chains more or less, to the centre line of the block, then South sixteen degrees thirty minutes, East one chain more or less, to Brock Street, then North seventy-three degrees thirty minutes, East two chains more or less to James Street aforesaid, then North sixteen degrees thirty minutes, West one chain more or less to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement thirty-two perches, be the same more or less,

9TH. Mortgage dated the 12th day of January, 1854, between Nicholas O'Camb, of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, Carpenter, of the first part, Francis McAnnany, President, and Thomas Wills, Treasurer of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building Society, of the second part, and Diana O'Camb, wife of the said party of the first part, of the third part, upon a part of the West half of lot number nine, in the second Concession of the said Township of Thurlow, bounded as follows: commencing at the distance of twenty rods from the South-west corner of the said lot, and on the West side thereof; thence Easterly parallel with the front of said lot twenty rods, thence Northerly parallel with the said West side, eight rods; thence Westerly twenty rods more or less to the said West side, thence Southerly along said West side eight rods to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement one acre more or less.

The mortgages may be seen and terms of sale ascertained, at any time before the sale, at the Office of Ross & Bell, Belleville.

ROSS & BELL.

Belleville, February 5th, 1862.

FOR SALE,

THE Lot on Front Street next to the Coleman Block, 75 feet front, and runs to the River. Very favourable terms would be given to a purchaser who would erect permanent buildings. A large portion of purchase money might in any case remain on mortgage.

Apply to

ALFRED A. CAMPBELL.

Belleville, Dec. 18th, 1861.

GEORGE WALTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER & BUILDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has leased the WATER POWER on Coleman's Dam, Belleville, from Mr. William Coleman, where he has recently built a LARGE WORK SHOP, into which he has introduced new and superior machinery for the manufacture of

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Circular Saws are also in operation for the cutting of Brackets for Cornice.

Flooring Dressed and Matched,

and all other kinds of work in his line made to order upon the shortest notice.

The Workshop is situated in the rear of Dr. Coleman's Drug Store, and adjoining A. E. Proctor's Axe Factory.

Belleville, Jany. 22nd, 1862. 1y

MR. ORME,

Piano-Forte Maker, Tuner & Repairer.

ORDERS for Tuning in Town or Country promptly attended to. Mr. Orme is prepared to furnish PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, by first-class makers, and on the most liberal terms. ☞Old Instruments taken in exchange.

Piano Forte Tuning done by the year.

REFERENCES:

Mrs. Copleston, Mrs. Clarence Hall, Misses Crawford, Rev. John Grier, Dr. H. Henry, Thos. Wills, Esq., Belleville; Wm. Baker, Esq., Stirling; Captain Cleugh, Seymour; E. C. Flint, Esq, Belleville.

RESIDENCE—Nearly opposite Weese's Hotel, Front Street.

Belleville, 1st Nov., 1861. 41-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

PER EXPRESS,

100 Boxes Raisins,

the only new Fruit in Town.

Also, Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, at

JAS. BLACKLOCK'S, Canton Tea Store.

Belleville, Dec. 26th, 1861. 49

NOTICE.

IRA JACOB COOK, of the Township of Rawdon, will make application one month after the date hereof (or at the next Session thereafter) of the Corporation of the Township of Rawdon, for the passing of a By-Law to grant him the road allowance between the South halves of Lots number twelve and thirteen in the ninth concession of said Township, in lieu of the new allowance run by said Corporation through the aforesaid portions of Lots belonging to the said Ira Jacob Cook, of which all parties will please take notice.

THOMAS DOUGLASS. Township Clerk.

Rawdon, Feby. 4th, 1862. 3

FRESH CODFISH AND HADDOCKS,

PER EXPRESS FROM COATICOOK.

SHRIMPS!

PER EXPRESS FROM NEW YORK, AT BLACKLOCK'S.

Feb'y 6th, 1862. 3.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

STATIONERY!

MUSIC!

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, &C.,

R. A. BECKET'S,

Front Street, - - (4) - - Belleville

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Foxboro Post Office on the 1st of February, 1862.

Bates, William	Longuell, John
Baldwin, Orrin	Martin, James
Bell, Frederick	Phillips, W. H.
Barnum, William	Reed, David (2)
Corbett, John	Robertson, James
Dimond, J.	Roberts, M. & W.
Donaldson, Henry	Smith, Robert
Eoudge, Robert	Strachan, Miss Mary
Fralick, Miss E.	Smith, Nelson L.
Gowsell, Thos.	Turner, John W.

R. PAPINEAU, Post Master.

Foxboro, Feby. 7th, 1862. 4-3w

FARM AND STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 160 acres of land, being Lot No. 20 in the 9th concession of Huntingdon. There are 60 acres cleared, well fenced, and under cultivation, and a good frame barn 54×30, on the premises. The farm is well watered, there being three running creeks upon it.

He will also sell his whole Farm Stock and Impliments, consisting of Horses, Cows, Pigs, Sheep, &c. Ploughs, Drags, &c.

Terms easy, apply to the undersigned on the premises.

JOHN FREEBURN.

Huntingdon, Feby. 6th, 1862. 3-3w

TO SELL OR LET,

THE House and premises lately occupied by George Taylor, Esquire, off Church Street.

Apply to

G. E. HENDERSON.

Belleville, Jany. 14th, 1862. 52-3w

LANDS FOR SALE.

HUNGERFORD:

E½ 21,	6th concession,	100 acres.	
28,	8th	do.	200 acres.
30,	8th	do.	200 acres.
31,	8th	do.	200 acres.

HUNTINGDON:

Lot 17, 18th concession, 200 acres.

Apply (post-paid) to

M. R. VANKOUGHNET, Barrister, Toronto,

December 16th, 1861. 48

THE HYDROPULT,

THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE ENGINE IN THE WORLD, *BECAUSE THE MOST AVAILABLE.*

It is the best article ever Invented for

Washing Windows, Washing Carriages, Sprinkling Plants, Draining Cellars, Watering Gardens, Cleaning Cisterns, Cleaning Trees from Insects, Emptying Water from Boats, Wetting Sidewalks, Wetting Sails, Sprinkling Streets, A Spray Bath, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

WILLIAM H. VANTASSELL,

At Pattersons' Foundry, Front Street, Belleville, C. W.

THE HYDROPULT

WILL, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force, and should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light, portable FORCE-PUMP always ready, easily used, and will come in frequent use by every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic in the community.

This simple but effective Engine is designed to prevent dangerous fires at all times and in all places. It can be seen, and its power tested at any time, at Pattersons' Foundry Front Street, Belleville.

PRICE, $12 50 cts. EACH.

GREAT BARGAINS

in

Hats and Caps,

ARE NOW OFFERING, FOR A FEW WEEKS, AT

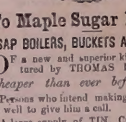
GEORGE H. HAYMES',

TO ENABLE HIM TO CLEAR OUT THE REMAINDER OF HIS SUMMER STOCK.

Hats and Caps of every description constantly in Stock, and MADE TO ORDER.

GEO. H. HAYMES, *Front Street, Belleville.*

AUGUST 7TH, 1861. 30



To Maple Sugar Makers.

SAP BOILERS, BUCKETS AND SPILES

OF a new and superior kind, manufactured by THOMAS LINKLATER, *Cheaper than ever before offered.*

Persons who intend making Sugar would do well to give him a call.

A large supply of TIN, COPPER and, SHEET-IRON WARE, constantly on hand.

Shop next door to Bedford's Feed Store.

Belleville, Feby. 12th, 1862. 4

GRAND CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE WESLEYAN CHURCH, MADOC.

A GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will be given, at the SCHOOL HOUSE, IN MADOC, on the Evening of

WEDNESDAY, 26th INSTANT.

The Programme for the Evening will contain a splendid selection from the compositions of the first masters of the present day; including

SOLOS, DUETS, AND CHORUSES,

both sacred and secular, together with some new and brilliant instrumental pieces.

Several Ladies and Gentlemen from Belleville and elsewhere have kindly volunteered their services, and a first class 7 octave Piano Forte has been procured for the occasion. In the course of the Evening

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED.

Admission 37½ cents; Children 20 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at half-past Seven.

Madoc, Feby. 15th, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

ON THE BAY OF QUINTE,

ONE MILE FROM BELLEVILLE.

MESSRS. INNES & MACLEOD have received instructions to sell by private sale the Farm owned by the late Benjamin F. Davy, Esq., being the south part of Lot No. 32 in the 1st concession of Sidney, containing 100 acres. This Farm is well worth the attention of intending purchasers. It is situated on the Bay of Quinte, one mile distant from Belleville, one of the best market towns in Canada. There are two flourishing young Orchards and one old Orchard, all bearing the choicest descriptions of fruit. The present farm buildings are situated on the centre of the property, and command a view of every field. The buildings consist of a comfortable Frame Dwelling House, well supplied with spring and soft water. The barns and out-houses are new, large and commodious. This property will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Belleville, Jan'y. 23rd, 1862. 1tf.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN L. MASON,

MEMBER of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of England, Honorary Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association of England; Author of Essays on the Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Kidneys of the Horse, and on Tetanus or Lock-Jaw, and late Veterinary Surgeon to H. M. Royal Horse Artillery, begs to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward for their liberal support since his residence in Belleville, and at the same time begs to inform them that he will be in constant attendance at his Office on Front Street, where he can be consulted on all diseases incident to Horses and Cattle.

JOHN L. MASON is the only properly qualified member of the Profession practising in Upper Canada.

OFFICE over Read's Leather Store, Front Street.

RESIDENCE, Mackie's (late Empire) Hotel, Bridge Street, Belleville.

October 9th, 1861.

Cautionary Notice.

MRS. ASHTON does not desire to be austere towards her old customers, who are still indebted to her, but she begs to inform them that it is absolutely necessary that the old books should be closed before the end of the present year, and therefore requests an early call and settlement to save costs.

Belleville, Sept. 12, 1861. 37

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Hon. EDMUND MURNEY, are required to make immediate settlement with MRS. MURNEY, Executrix, or to the subscriber.

And all persons having claims are requested to send in their accounts properly vouched.

WILLIAM H. PONTON, Solicitor for the Executrix.

Belleville, Sept. 25, 1861. 36

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office up to 1st February, 1862.

Adams, Mrs. M. F.	Kennedy & Mulholland.
Affleck, Mrs. Martha	
Allen, Charles	Lafontain, Miss Susan
Alford, William	Legary, Mr.
Anderson, Robert	Lowery, James (5)
Austin, Andrew	Luons, George
Bauen, H.	Linden, James (2)
Battell, Miss A. C.	Malloch, George
Belnap, John	Mabee, Abraham (2)
Bell, S. H.	May, George
Billeigo, Benjamin	Meagher, Malick O.
Boid, John	Millai, James
Bone, Patrick	Mills, James
Bradshaw, Miss A. J.	Moore, F.
Brouk, John	Moorman, William
Burleigh, Mrs.	Morris, John
Burtenshaw, Richard	Moorman. J.
Bunting, Robert	McDonell, Miss E.
Card, Miss J.	McGrath, John
Clark, Mrs. George	McGinty, Jas.
Cleugh, Captain	McGinnis, John
Cooper, George	McLeod, Miss Anna
Collins, Denis	McLochlin, D. (2)
Connell, Henry	McTaggert, Lewis
Conlin, Martin	Navell, Mr.
Cross, George	Norfolk, S.
Crysdale, Miss E. A.	O'Hare, P.
Cronk, Jacob B.	O'Neill, John (2)
Crouter, A. L.	Outwater, Daniel
Comins, D. L.	Palmer, Leonard
Davis, George	Peck, M. G.
Daniel, Jno. Thomas	Pearsoll, Thomas
Davis, Thomas	Phelps, Miss Sarah E.
Davis, A.	Pringle, A. N.
Dawson, Miss A. S. (2)	Quinn, John
Dame, A. Senr.	Radford, W.
Defoe, Mr. M. D.	Rankin, William
Dousberry, James	Redick, Edward
Dougall, William	Redmond, John
Doran, Miss Sarah	Ryan, Miss Catharine
Domain, Mrs. M.	Ryan, Bridgett M.
Edwards, Mrs.	Ryan, J.
Edwards, John	Salladin, Peter
Eggleton Mrs.	Sexsmith, F. R.
English, Mrs.	Sharp, Mrs. Lidia
Fairfield, A.	Sharp, John
Farrant, James H.	Sherry, Miss S. (2)
Fee, George	Senkler, Messrs. R.
Furguson, James	Smith, David
Fenn, Mrs. J.	Smith, J. Fox
Fortier, William	Spelman, Mrs. Sarah
Fost, Frederick	Spry, R.
Fraser, James	Snert, William
Gallagher, Mary	Tait, David
Gerow, David	Tierny, Daniel
Gilbert, Samuel	Valentine, Silas
Glass, William	Vandervoort, J. S.
Grills, Mrs. John (2)	Vandervoort, Miss
Grant, Mrs S.	Watson, J. F.
Halloran, M.	Welsh, Mary
Hanrahan, John	White, James
Hanisa, William	Windeat, Mr.
Henderson, John P.	Wilson, John H.
Healy, John S.	Williams, John
Herbert, Mrs. Aunias	Williamson, Sarah
House, John	Wier, Mathew
Hanley, Jeremiah	Welsh, James
Jones, Jasper	Wilson, John
Johnston, Miss Jane	Woodcock, Chris.
	Young, Miss. D. A.

FRENCH.

Blais, Louis	Pranon, Louis
Dubois, Thos.	Paiyaitte, Leander
Isiare, Jockeff	White, Gilbert
Gustin, A. M.	

GERMAN.

Bahr, Mat.

J. H. MEACHAM, P. M.

Belleville P. O., Feb. 1st, 1862. 3-3w

BRIDGEWATER
GRIST MILL.

THIS MILL IS IN COMPLETE ORDER FOR CUSTOM WORK.

REPORTS having been circulated that I would not do Grist Work for those who voted against me, I take the liberty of saying to

ALL WHO WANT THEIR Wheat Ground,

That my Mill can do the work in the best manner. From the superiority of my machinery I can turn out from TWO to FOUR pounds of FLOUR more than is ordinarily obtained at country mills, and of

BETTER QUALITY.

All Wheat Gristing done from this to the 1st of May next, at

Four Pounds Toll per Bushel

The Toll by LAW IS FIVE POUNDS, I will therefore give all my Mill customers the benefit of the

One Pound on the Bushel to 1st May.

NEXT, as a sett-off for the falsehoods put forth to injure my Mill.

BILLA FLINT.

Bridgewater, Oct. 7th, 7861. 38-6m

CASH FOR GRAIN.

I WILL PAY THE

Highest Price in Cash FOR GRAIN,

DELIVERED AT MY WAREHOUSE West Belleville. For any quantity of

WHEAT,
RYE,
BARLEY,
PEAS,
OATS.

MR. CHARLES MARTIN is prepared to receive and pay for the same.

In entering the Grain Market it is my intention to purchase Grain from the Farmers, and pay the *Highest Market Price*, delivered at the Warehouse. It is not my intention to keep boys on the street to buy, nor to pay people extra for cartage. I can't do it. I believe in a fair price; just weights, and no gouging.

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 20th August, 1860. 31

BELLEVILLE
FLOUR & FEED STORE,
Bridge Street.

FOR SALE,

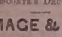
FALL Wheat Pastry Flour, 50 lbs. bags.
" " Bread " 50 lbs. "
High ground, sifted Bread Flour, ... 25 lbs. "
Spring Wheat Bread Flour, extra. . . . . 35 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Spring Wheat Bread Flour, extra. . . . . 50 lbs. "
Oat Meal, fresh gro'nd, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Groats. . . . . 10 lbs. "
Pearl Barley. . . . . 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Pot Barley. . . . . 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "

Ladies, try my Barley for PUDDINGS, you will find it far superior to Rice, *and cheaper*.

Barley Meal for Cakes, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. bags.
Buck Wheat, high ground sifted Flour, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Split Peas. . . . . 10 lbs. "
Prepared Pea Meal, for Soup. . . . . 10 lbs. "
Sifted Corn Meal,
Beans, Peas, Corn, Buckwheat and Oats.

B. FLINT.

Belleville, Feb. 12th, 1861. 4



Carriage Factory.

CAMPBELL STREET, IN REAR OF MR. C. G. LEVESCONTE'S DRUG STORE.

DULMAGE & BAKER

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture to order

Carriages, Buggies, Phætons, Lumber WAGGONS AND SLEIGHS,

at prices LOWER than at any other establishment in Canada.

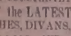
The work being done by themselves, or under their immediate supervision, and made out of the very best material, they can WARRANT all articles sold.

Repairing done upon the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates.

Belleville, Feb. 28th, 1861. 6

LOUIS ROENIGK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Cabinet Ware and Chairs, near Upper Bridge,



KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

SOFAS of the LATEST PATTERNS, COUCHES, DIVANS, LOUNGES, OTTOMANS AND CRICKETS. Bureaus of many Patterns, Pier, Centre, Side, Card, Toilet, Dining and Work Tables.

BEDSTEADS AND MATTRESSES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Rocking, Parlor, Cane, Flag, Windsor, and Children's Chairs. Church Cushions made to order.

UPHOLSTERING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE

FUNERALS FURNISHED.

☞ Coffins always on hand. ☜

All the above articles will be sold low for CASH, or good endorsed paper.

Dealers, Hotel-keepers, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Every article will be sold from twenty-five to fifty per cent CHEAPER than ever before offered for sale in this town.

LOUIS ROENIGK.

Belleville, April 17th, 1861. 18

NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

John & Thos. Keogh,

BEG to say that they have recently built a Shop opposite Grant's Hotel, Front Street, where they will keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of

Carriages, Buggies, Phætons, Waggons, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.

The work being done by themselves, of under their own immediate supervision, and made of the best material, they can warrant every article sold.

HORSE SHOEING.

The Subscribers beg to say that in connection with the Carriage business, they keep a first-class Horse-shoer, and they are confident that any one entrusting them with their horses will receive every satisfaction.

☞ *Repairing promptly attended to.*

JOHN & THOS. KEOGH.

Belleville, September, 1861. 36

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE Stone Blacksmith Shop now occupied by Mr. Jonas A. Canniff, near the Toll Gate, in Canifton.

The Shop is in a position where a good business can be done. Rent moderate, or for sale cheap.

Apply at this office.

TO LET,

THE STONE STORE now in the occupation of the subscriber, situated in the best business part of the Village of Stirling.

Apply to W. JUDD.

Stirling, Sept. 9th, 1861. 34

THE
PEOPLE'S GREAT BOOKS.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES:

By Robert Jennings, V. S.

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc.

12 mo., Cloth, Extra. Price $1.25.

Jennings' Great Book on THE HORSE.

Tells you all about breeding and managing the animal with his various vices, and how they can be corrected.

Jennings' Great Work on the Horse

Describes more than 150 diseases to which he is subject, and gives the various remedies best adapted to their cure.

Jennings' Great Work on the Horse

Should be in the hands of every man who owns the animal. At a critical moment it may save you hundreds of dollars in horse-flesh.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS.

By Warren Wildwood, Esq.,

WITH 200 NEW AND ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS.

12 mo., Extra Cloth. Price $1 25.

Thrilling Adventures among the Early Settlers.

We venture to say is the most intensely interesting collection of stories ever issued.

Thrilling Adventures among the Early Settlers

While drawn from the most authentic sources, yet partakes of all the wild, weird and fearful character of Romance.

Thrilling Adventures among the Early Settlers

With startling vividness brings before the mind of the reader many a deed of blood and carnage, many a scene of heroism and patient endurance.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR:

A COUNSELLOR IN SICKNESS, PAIN AND DISTRESS,

by Prof. Henry S. Taylor, M. D.

12 mo., Cloth. Price $1.00.

Taylor's Family Doctor

Is written in plain language, free from Medical terms, and tells you how to cook, prepare drinks, and manage the sick generally.

Taylor's Family Doctor

Describes nearly 150 distinct diseases to which men, women and children are subject, and gives the various simple remedies adapted to their cure.

Taylor's Family Doctor

Is written in plain language, free from Medical terms, and may soon save you much suffering and many times the cost of the book. Every body wants it.

THE PEOPLE'S GREAT BOOKS.

Embrace other works of great value, that will be found in our printed catalogues, and which will be forwarded to any address on application.

The People's Great Books

Embrace other works of great value, that will be found in our printed catalogues, and which will be forwarded to any address on application.

The People's Great Books

will be furnished to agents and others in quantities on very liberal terms. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

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Of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

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Sent to any address, postage paid on receipt of price. Address,

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher*,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Varieties.

A NIGHTINGALE'S SONG.

One of the returned soldiers, who was in Virginia, tells the following story:—

Shortly after the arrival of the regiment, the squad messing in a certain tent near a dwelling, were listeners to most beautiful music. The unknown vocalist sang in tones so soft, so tremulous, and melodious, that the volunteers strained their ears to drink in every note of the air. In the day time they went to the dwelling, but saw no soul. Once they pursued a sylph-like form to the very gate, but alas! she was not the lady sought for. And so they lived on, each night hearing the music repeated, and when it ceased, ambition and worldly interest went out with them, and so their dreams were filled with fancies of the unseen face—One night, when gathered together, the voice struck up again.

"By Jove!" said one, "this is agonizing, I can't stand it. She must be discovered."

A dozen eager voices took up the remark, and a certain nervous youth was sent to reconnoitre the place. He crept on tip toe toward the dwelling, leaped the garden pales, and finally, undiscovered, but very pallid and remorseful, gained the casement.

Softly raising his head he peeped within. The room was full of music—he seemed to grow blind for a moment.

Lo! upon the kitchen floor, sat the mysterious songster—an ebony-hued negress, scouring tin kettles!

The soldier's limbs sank beneath him, and the discovered, looking up, shouted—

"Go way dar, you sojer man, or I'll fly de frying' pan at your head. Don't stan' dar peckin' at des chile!"

Thus was the soldier's romantic vision dispelled.

An Irishman and a Scotchman standing on the pier the other day, when the London boat came puffing along, "Oh! be jabers, what a bad cowld that steamboat has got—hear how the poor thing coughs,' observed Pat. "How can a steamboat take a cold, eh!" very knowingly inquired the Scotchman. 'Why you spalpeen,' said the Irishman, 'She takes a cowld from laying in the water so long. Would'nt it give anybody a cowld but a Scotchman!'

A clergyman asked one of his poor parishioners 'What was meant by the word Queen'!—'A woman,' was the reply, 'Nothing else!' asked the minister, 'Yes,' said the peasant! 'She is a woman that possesses a crown, and has enough of sense to wear it,'—'Good, John, there is a shilling for you, and a queen upon it.'—'Thank you, sir, and I should not have any objections to see a crown with a queen on it.'

The Grand Jury in the county of Tipperary have passed the following resolutions:—Resolved, That the present jail is insufficient, and that another ought to be built. Resolved, That the material of the old jail be employed to constructing the new one. Resolved, That the old shall not be taken down until the new one is finished.

PADDY AND THE PIGS.—Paddy was one day sent to count some Pigs (the number being twenty), and was asked by the master whether they were all right. 'Faith, and I counted nineteen, he replied, 'but one little bagger ran around so that I could not count him.'

'Kleptomania, is a new term now used in England to designate petty theft committed by members of the aristocracy. The old fashioned words—robbery, theft and larceny, only apply when these offences are committed by the poor and ignorant.

'If I should be drafted in the service what would you do? said a gentleman to his wife lately.' 'Get a substitute for you.

If a police officer is after you, the best thing you can do is to lock the door and then bolt yourself.

The Bishop of Reize thanked the Bishop of Listeux for having consecrated him. 'It is for me,' said the latter 'to thank you. I was the ugliest Bishop of France until you were elected.

The following bill was presented to a farmer in Sussex:—'To hanging two barn-doors and myself seven hours, for seven shillings and sixpence.'

A stationer, after advertising a variety of articles, gave the following nota bene: 'To regular customers I sell wafers gratis.'

Miss Sarah Johnston is under arrest in Detroit, on a charge of stealing five dollars from one lover to pay the minister for marrying her to another.

A man down east has invented yellow spectacles for making lard look like butter. They are a great saving of expense if worn while eating.

What part of a barrel do the Niagara falls represent?—A cask head (caskade).

The Longest Established Watch-Maker in CANADA.

WM. NORTHGRAVES,

Who has been over 40 years in business in Canada, still occupies

THE WELL KNOWN STAND

where he has been for the last 18 years, *Nearly opposite the Commercial Buildings*, and keeps constantly for sale a good assortment of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

HE desires to announce again to the inhabitants of Belleville and its vicinity, that he is prepared as ever to repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, in the best manner, and at the lowest rates.

Customers have a guarantee from the past that work will be well done, and that any articles left for repairs will not be lost or sold as in some other establishments, as none have ever lost anything entrusted to his care, however long it has remained with him. All articles left in charge are on the contrary always on hand, ready for delivery. By constant attention to business he hopes to merit a continuation of that patronage which has always been bestowed upon him.

All orders in the line executed promptly and well.

☞ The highest cash price given for old Gold, Silver and Watches.

Galvanizing neatly executed.

Belleville, August 1st, 1860. 28

WORK SHOP TO LET.

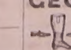
TO LET, a Work Shop in the new building recently erected by the undersigned near Patterson's Foundry, 40 feet square on the second story, and 40 x 80 feet in the third story. The person leasing will have the privilege of the Water Power by belting upon the shaft in the lower story.

Apply on the premises to

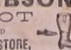
GEO. WALTON.

Belleville, Jany. 22nd, 1862. 1y

GEO. GIBSON'S



BOOT AND SHOE STORE,



FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, OPPOSITE THE STEVENS HOUSE.

A select assortment of

Ladies', Gents', & Children's Boots & Shoes

kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

Belleville, Sept. 17th, 1861. 35

SAMUEL STOUTE,

Barber and Hair Dresser, Hastings Village, Township of Madoc,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Hastings and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the above line, and hopes, by promptitude and attention, to secure a share of the public patronage.

Clothes cleaned, Hair Dyed, Perfumes for sale, and Corn curers.

Hastings Village, Feb. 11th, 1861. 4

PRINTERS' INK.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufacturer, Troy, a quantity of Printers' Ink, in 25lb kegs, at 20 and 25 cents per pound.

All orders promptly attended to.

M. BOWELL,
Intelligencer Office.

Belleville, May 16th, 1861.

ILLUSTRATED
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD!

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

VOLUME VI.—NEW SERIES.

A NEW volume of this widely circulated paper commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANIC AND MANUFACTURER.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication. It is an established rule of the publishers to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own supervision.

TO THE INVENTOR.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an official list of the claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we deem of interest to our readers.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND FARMERS.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of Chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS:

To mail subscribers: Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months. One Dollar pays for a complete volume of 416 pages; two volumes comprise one year. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country. Also a pamphlet of instructions to inventors about obtaining patents, sent free.

Western and Canadian money and Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers.
27 Park Row, N. Y.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

AND THE

BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (*Conservative.*)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (*Whig.*)
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (*Free Church*)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (*Liberal.*)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (*Tory.*)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year.—They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of Subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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For any one of the four Reviews, . . .	$3 00
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A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

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Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
47 No. 54 Gold Street New York.

FOR SALE!

PROPERTY IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF

SEYMOUR, RAWDON & MARMORA.

LOTS 25 and 26 in the 12th Concession; and Lots 25 and 26 in the 13th Concession Seymour, embracing 800 acres, Saw and Grist Mills, and valuable water power on Crow River. This property will be sold cheap, either *en bloc* or in separate parcels.

Lot 24, 2nd Con. Seymour, 200 acres.
" 31, 4th " Marmora, 200 "
South ½ Lot 22, 3rd Con. Rawdon, 50 acres.
Lot 22, 4th con. Rawdon, 200 acres.

The North and South halves of the last mentioned Lot, will be sold separately, if desired.

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, post-paid,) to Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, or to

ANDREW THOMSON,
Manager, Belleville Branch.

4th January, 1862. 51-3m.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned begs respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country, that he has sold out his former Watch making establishment, opposite Fanning's Hotel, and has entered into Partnership with Mr. HENRY ROSENBERG, successor to Mr. Chas. Brick; and hopes his friends and customers will continue the kind patronage, hitherto thankfully received.

CHAS. VONGUNTEN

New Watchmaking
ESTABLISHMENT,

Next door to M. Nully's Auction Rooms.

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the citizens of Belleville and public generally, that they have entered into Partnership in the above line of business, and are prepared to repair all sorts of

Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and all other kind of Watches,—also, Clocks, Jewelry, and Musical Instruments,

in the best style, and on the shortest notice, and cheaper than other shop in town.

ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, always on hand, and for sale cheap.

H. ROSENBERG.
C. VONGUNTEN.

N.B.—Parties having left Watches with Mr. Charles Brick, at this shop, over one year's standing, are requested to call for them, otherwise they will be sold at Public Auction to pay charges.

IMPORTANT.

DR. WISTAR'S PULMONIC SYRUP, is highly recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. 25 cents per bottle.

Cabinet Warehouse,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

G. S. TICKELL

KEEPS constantly on hand the largest and best stock of Cabinet Ware in Belleville, comprising every article in the trade required in the furnishing of a house. All articles are made of well seasoned lumber, and by the best workmen, and sold at the lowest possible remunerating prices.

ROOM PAPER.

A large and well selected stock of English and American Room Papers constantly on hand, from 6 cents per roll.

UNDERTAKING.

Funerals Furnished. A Hearse supplied when required.

G. S. TICKELL.

Belleville, Nov. 18th, 1861. 44

Plaster, Plaster.

400 BBLS. AMES & MERRIAM'S PLASTER, ground in November. KEPT DRY, WARRANTED PURE, for sale at Flint's Wharf.

CHAS. MARTIN.

Belleville, Feb. 27th, 1861.

A GOOD THING.

DR. HOPE'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT, is well worth a trial. In any case of Piles, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Inflamed or Sore Eyes, Eruptions on the Skin, and in every case where an ointment is useful. It will recommend itself after one trial.

TO BE SOLD OR TO BE LEASED,

SEVERAL valuable building lots on Front Street, in one of the BEST BUSINESS parts of the town.

ALSO,

Several lots on Pinnacle Street, fronting the Court House, and Commercial Bank.

Application to be made by letter (post paid) to the Rev. JOHN CARROLL, Gananoque, or to ALEX. MENZIES, Esq., Belleville.

Belleville, March 3, 1859. 6-tf

WORMS.

For destroying Worms in children, SITTZER'S VERMIFUGE CANDY is by far the most pleasant, safe, and effectual remedy now in use. Try it! Sold by all dealers in medicines.

WM. CLARK,
Merchant Tailor,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he still continues the business in all its branches, at his

OLD STAND, FRONT STREET,

opposite Fanning's Hotel.

☞ Paris, London and New York Fashions received regularly.

Orders punctually attended to, and garments of every description manufactured in the latest styles, and warranted to fit.

WM. CLARK.

Belleville, Feb. 10th, 1860. 8

Ten Bales—5,500 Pieces—
ENGLISH WALL PAPER.

E. HARRISON

HAS just received, per ship "*Queen of the Lakes*," from Britain, a large assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,

which he offers Wholesale and Retail, at unusually low prices, at his BOOK STORE, Front Street.

Belleville, May 22nd, 1861. 18

FALL AND WINTER
SUPPLY OF CLOTHS.

WM. WATT,

IN RETURNING THANKS for the liberal patronage received since he commenced business as a Merchant Tailor, begs to inform the public that he has now on hand a well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS,

which he will sell or make up to order at rates as reasonable as any shop in the country.

☞ An assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHES constantly on hand, GOOD and CHEAP.

All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction warranted.

SHOP—One door south of Hambly's Saloon, Front Street.

WM. WATT.

Belleville, Nov. 12th, 1861. 43

NOTICE.

If asked what was the best medicine for cleansing the blood, and for bilious complaints, Sick Headache, Costiveness, &c. we should say BRIGGS' INDIAN VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

Facts for Farmers.

ROUGH NOTES ON MILKING.

The first process in the operation of milking is to "fondle" with the cow—make her acquaintance, and thus give her to understand that the man, or "maid with the milking-pail," approaches her with friendly intentions, in order to relieve her of the usual amount of lacteal secretion.—It will never do to approach the animal with combative feelings and intentions; should the milker swear, scold, or kick, and otherwise abuse the cow, she may probably prove as refractory as a mule, and may give the uncouthed and unfeeling milker the benefit of her heels—a very pertinent reward, to which he, the uncouth milker, is justly entitled. Before commencing to milk, a cow should be fed or have some kind of fodder offered to her, in view of diverting her attention from the otherwise painful operation of milking; by this means the milk is not "held up," as the saying is, but is yielded freely. The milker should be in close contact with cow's body, for in this position, if she attempts to kick he gets nothing more than a push where if he sits off at a distance, the cow has an opportunity to inflict a severe blow, whenever she feels disposed so to do. Before commencing to milk a cow, the teats should be washed with water, warm or cold, according to the temperature of atmosphere, the object of which is to remove the filth which might otherwise fall into the milk-pail, to the disgust of persons who love pure milk, and hate uncleanliness. Milkers of cows should understand the udder and teats are highly organized and consequently very sensitive, and these facts should be taken into consideration by amateur milkers, especially when their first essay is made on a young animal after the advent of her first impregnation; at this period the hard tugging and squeezing which many "dumb brutes," have to submit to, in consequence of the hard fisted and callous fingers, is a barbarity of the very worst kind, for it often converts a docile creature into a state of viciousness, from which condition she may not easily be weaned.—*Exchange.*

CARE OF COWS BEFORE CALVING.

The following extract from a Prize Essay on the "Rearing of Calves," by T. Bowick, published in the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society (England), is applicable to all latitudes:—"The health and condition of the cow before calving, greatly influences subsequent results. A late milked, lean, raking, ill-cared for beast has oftentimes an easier parturition than those that are better furnished in these respects. But her after-milking has a tale to tell of neglect somewhere; and the scraggy, 'set' condition of the calves through after course, often arises more from this cause than from any other. Hence, we would say, dry the cow a fair time before calving, and see that she has something better than barley straw to live on, else the calf and its owner will assuredly lose by it. But what is regarded as a fair amount of time for being dry? If a cow brings her first calf when from two to three years old—which the majority probably do, though all will admit that it is too early—we should not care to milk more than five or six months after calving. By this means she will grow and increase in size and value before her second calf.—But a cow from the fourth to the eighth year, if in good condition, need not be dry more than six weeks or two months before calving; i. e. if fed with a thoroughly liberal hand in the year. If more sparingly fed, or if the cow exceeds the latter age, then we should prefer her being dry three months before calving. But, of course, there are exceptions to be met with which can not come under any general rule, such as the case of animals whose flow of milk is so strong as to continue almost up to the time when a new lacteal secretion commences." We must add here that a breeding cow's milk is not fit food for young children; we always keep a "farrow cow" to supply milk for them.—*American Agriculturist.*

CRIBBING.

Turn the horse out so that he can come to the bare ground for an hour or two each day for a few weeks, and see if he will then bite his crib.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Courts in the County Hastings, '62.

COUNTY AND SURROGATE COURTS.

TERMS:

From 6th January to 11th January.
" 7th April " 12th April.
" 7th July " 12th July.
" 6th October " 11th October.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

11th March. 10th June.
9th September. 9th December.

DIVISION COURTS:

1ST DIVISION, BELLEVILLE:

8th February. 6th September.
29th March. 1st November.
17th May. 27th December.
14th July.

2ND DIVISION, SIDNEY.

18th January. 26th July.
22nd March. 20th September.
24th May. 29th November.

3RD DIVISION, SHANNONVILLE.

15th February. 30th August.
19th April. 25th October.
21st June. 31st December.

4TH DIVISION, HUNGERFORD.

13th January. 28th July.
24th March. 22nd September.
19th May. 10th November.

(*One o'clock, P. M., each day.*)

5TH DIVISION, STIRLING.

18th February. 1st September.
14th April. 3rd November.
23rd June. 22nd December.

6TH DIVISION, MADOC.

19th February. 2nd September.
15th April. 4th November.
24th June. 23rd December.

7TH DIVISION, HUNTINGDON.

13th January. 28th July.
24th March. 22nd September.
19th May. 10th November.

(*Nine o'clock, A. M., each day.*)

8TH DIVISION, CANIFTON.

28th February. 19th September.
26th April. 22nd November.
28th June.

9TH DIVISION, TRENTON:

1st February. 19th July.
5th April. 27th September.
2nd June. 24th November.

10TH DIVISION, MARMORA:

25th February. 1st October.
1st May. 2nd December.
15th July.

11TH DIVISION, ELZEVIR:

14th January. 29th July.
25th March. 23rd September.
20th May. 11th November.

WM SMART,
J., C. H.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS always on hand, and for Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipality of the County of Hastings will apply to the next Session of Parliament for an Act to consolidate the Debt of the Municipality.

G. BENJAMIN, Warden.

Belleville, Dec. 16th, 1861. 48

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CURRY, McCANDLISH & FIELD, have this day assigned all their estate and effects, for the benefit of their creditors to the undersigned, we therefore request the creditors with the least possible delay to forward their claims, properly authenticated; and require all parties indebted to the firm to make immediate payment to us, or to W. H. PONTON, Esq., our solicitor.

ROBT. L. INNES,
DUNHAM OCKERMAN,
Assignees.

Dated, Belleville, 10th day of June, A. D. 1861. 21-tf

STIRLING MILLS!

THE undersigned begs to inform his old Friends and Customers, that he is prepared as usual to pay the

HIGHEST PRICE
FOR
WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN!

Delivered at the above Mill, and solicits a continuance of that liberal support, which has been extended to him for the past 15 years.

WM. BAKER.

Stirling, September, 1861. 35

PRINTING INKS FOR SALE!!

JUST received from the manufacturer, News, Job, and Card Inks, of the following Colors and Prices:

News Ink, from 20 to 25 cents per lb. 25 lb Kegs.

Book Ink from 40 cents to	$1,00	per lb.
Card "	2,00	"
Red "	2,00	"
Pale Red	1,00	"
Light Red	0,50	"
Dark Blue	2,00	"
Pale Blue	1,00	"
Light Blue	0,75	"
Gold Size	2,00	"

All Orders sent to "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office, will receive prompt attention.

The money must accompany each order.

Facts for the CANADIAN PEOPLE.

THE only PRIZE awarded for FAMILY SEWING MACHINES! By the Judges at the Provincial Exhibition, held in London September 24 to 27, was given to the undersigned as the exhibitor of R. M. Wanzer-Co's Wheeler & Wilson. There were FOUR other competitors, showing seven different Machines.

The First extra Prize was also awarded him for Wanzer's No. 1 and No. 2 Singer Machine, for manufacturing purposes.

The First Prize, with Diploma, was given the Subscriber for Wanzer's Wheeler & Wilson Family Machine, and Wanzer's Singer's Manufacturing at the Union Exhibition, held in the Mechanics' Institute, Toronto, October 7th to 21st, 1861.

First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the Wentworth County Fair, held in Hamilton, Brant and Simcoe, at Paris and at Galt, St. Thomas, Beamsville, Whitby, and wherever they have been exhibited—in some instances, in competition with the vaunted original and genuine.

Remember—These Premiums were not received for the cabinet work or cases, but for superiority of the Machines.

The Manufacturers aim at producing only First Class Machines:—CHEAP RUBBISH SATISFIES NOBODY,—and Purchasers had better not buy Machines at all than such as give nothing but trouble and annoyance. Every Machine is warranted and kept in repair without charge for a year when properly used.

It is almost superfluous to add that both styles make the shuttle or lock stich with two threads. They stitch, seam, quilt, bind, cord, fell, tuck, gather—in fact, everything in sewing may be done by them, except buttons and button-holes, and much better than by hand.

The Family Machines are put on tables, half cases, and full cases, in various styles of finish.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Manufacturer's terms and prices, by

J. W. THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Agent.

Express Office, Belleville, Jan. 22, 1862. 57

THE
Belleville Grain Market REVIVED!

NEW HANDS! NEW PRICES!
NEW GOVERNMENT!

IMPROVEMENT THE ORDER OF THE DAY!

Farmers, Bread Consumers, Bakers,
AND "EVERY OTHER MAN,"

ATTENTION!

THE MOIRA STONE MILLS!!

LATELY occupied by Mr. Jas. Canniff, has been leased and opened for business, by

WM. BAKER,
OF STIRLING,

who will introduce his old system in a new market, viz:

HIGH PRICES FOR WHEAT,
AND OTHER GRAIN!
GRISTING DONE WITH DISPATCH.
AND
FLOUR & FEED
SOLD AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURE!

☞ All parties will find it to their interest to give me a trial.

WM. BAKER.

Belleville, September, 1861. 35

SOMETHING NEW.

ARTEMUS WARD may talk of Union and Disunion, but, gentlemen, if you wish to do justice to yourselves and country, call and see

J. W. BROWN'S

SPLENDID STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST ever brought to this place.

J. W. B. has also a large and superior assortment of

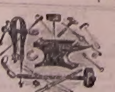
Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Dutch and English Tweeds,

Also, a choice assortment of

MEN'S & BOYS' HATS.

J. W. BROWN.

Belleville, April 24th, 1861. 14



CARRIAGE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W

WILLIAM McINNINCH,

IN returning thanks to the people of Belleville and the County, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the past seven years, begs to announce that he has recently *BUILT NEW AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES ON THE OLD SITE*, where he is prepared to do ALL KINDS OF WORK connected with the

Carriage & Blacksmith business,

in the best manner, and at the LOWEST PRICES. He has always on hand heavy and light

Waggons, Buggies, Phaetons, &c., &c.,

which for style, durability and cheapness,

ARE NOT SURPASSED.

In the Blacksmithing Department he has none but *FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN*, and the whole is under the immediate personal superintendence of the subscriber, who oversees ALL HORSE SHOEING, and is confident that any one entrusting him with their horses will receive every satisfaction.

W. McINNINCH.

Belleville, July 3rd, 1860. 24-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the south half of Lot No. 12, consisting of 100 acres, 85 of which are cleared, in the third concession of the Township of Rawdon. This valuable property is situated on the Marmora Road, one mile and three quarters from the thriving Village of Stirling, and has two comfortable log houses and a frame barn, 30 by 50 feet, upon it. The farm is well watered, having a living stream running through it. It will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars apply to JAMES McKINNEY, Innkeeper, Marmora Road; or to D. B. JOHNS, or GEO. E. BULL, Stirling.

Rawdon, Jan'y 22nd, 1862. 1-3m

WM. SYMONS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Opposite Papineau's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his residence in Belleville, begs to inform them and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the above named place, as a general

MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND CLOTHIER;

and hopes, by constant attention to business, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

☞ CUTTING done on the shortest notice and all WORK WARRANTED.

W. SYMONS.

Belleville, Nov. 29th, 1859. 45

TO THE TRADE.

THE subscriber begs to intimate to the Merchants of Belleville, and surrounding country, that he is now receiving a large and well selected stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which he is prepared to offer at prices that will compare favorably with any of the larger Markets.

His stock consists, in part, of

Hhds.	Bright Porto Rico Sugars.	
Brls.	Crushed do	do.
"	Dry do.	do.
"	Extra, Standard, & Honey Syrups.	
Tierces	Muscavado Molasses.	
Chests	Twankay, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Souchong, Oolong Teas.	
Bags	Rio & Laguayra Coffee.	
Boxes	Steel's Liverpool Soap.	
"	Montreal	do.
"	Refined pale	do.
"	Tallow Candles.	
"	Adamantine do.	
"	Belmont do.	
"	Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.	
"	Superior Cavendish do.	
"	Bunch & Layer Raisins.	
Brls.	Currants.	
Bales	Languedoc Almonds.	
"	Filberts and Walnuts.	
Boxes	Candied Peels.	
"	Pearl Starch.	
"	Silver Gloss do.	
"	Pudding do.	
Brls.	Double Rectified Whiskey.	
"	Old Rye do.	
Qr. Casks,	Brandy.	
"	Port & Sherry Wines.	
Hhds & Cases,	DeKuyper's Gin.	
Cases	Booth's Old Tom.	
	ALSO:	
Brls. No. 1.	Round Herrings.	
"	Labrador Split do.	
Half Brls.	do. do.	
Cwts.	Table Cod Fish.	

D. PITCEATHLY,
1 Commercial Buildings.

Belleville, 19th Nov., 1861. 44

The Intelligencer,

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
CORNER OF FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS,
Belleville, C. W.

M. BOWELL, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and half per annum, when delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until after the close of the year, Fifty Cents will be added to each year's subscription.

No Paper discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, first insertion, ...	0 50
Each subsequent insertion, ...	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion, ...	0 70
Each subsequent insertion, ...	0 18
Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion,	0 07
Each subsequent insertion per line, ...	0 02

A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered by 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, to ensure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER," Office, is being constantly renewed, and large additions of every variety and style of Type, added, which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices, such as—

RAILROAD BILLS,	STEAMBOAT BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,	CIRCULARS,
HAND BILLS,	FUNERAL CARDS,
INVITATIONS,	BILL HEADINGS,
LAW BLANKS,	SHOW BILLS,
CONCERT BILLS,	PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS,	STAGE BILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS,	BLANKS, &c.,
CHEQUE BOOKS,	BILL BOOKS,
BLANK NOTES,	LABELS,

With every other description of Job Work.

☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be PRE-PAID, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.